The Avalanche

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O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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# Crawford Avalanche

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## MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

### FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

**Lad Gave Officers a Ten Mile Chase—Father Saved His Baby—A Mother's Heroism—Fatal Accident at Coral—Would Like to Know.**

**Ran Ten Miles.**

Lew Cotter, a farmer boy who lives near Morenci, and who has a local reputation as a runner of great speed and endurance, displayed his agility the other day. Cotter had been arrested and asked the officer if he might get a coat. He made a break for liberty and was only captured after a hard chase of ten miles, in which he was pursued by men mounted on swift horses. The horses were almost exhausted when Cotter was finally run down. The chase lasted a little over an hour.

**Escape from Burning Home.**

The home of W. P. Squires, near South Haven, burned one night recently. Mrs. Squires and her baby were alone in the house. She occupied a room in the upper part of the house, and when awakened all chances to escape from below were cut off. Mrs. Squires tied the bed quilt together, fastened one end to a bed post and, taking the baby on her back, slipped to the ground. She then ran in the snow barefooted to her nearest neighbors, sixty rods away, to give the alarm.

**What Does It Mean.**

Residents of Mosherville and the surrounding country are greatly excited over the purchase of much farm property south and east of there on the banks of the Kalamazoo river. An agent has been through the county securing options on all the property fronting on the river. He will not divulge the name of the firm for whom he is working, but is putting up the cash where he can make a purchase.

**Washtenaw Becoming More Wicked.**

Crime in Washtenaw County is on the increase, so a careful investigation of the jail record shows. In an interview Sheriff Judson said: "This year there are twice as many prisoners in jail as last year at this time. The number of drunks has been about the same. The number of drunken students is less, while the number of citizen drunks is slightly on the increase."

**Saved by the Father.**

A terrible deed was attempted by Mrs. Truman A. Spencer of Neebish island. The woman suddenly went insane and tried to burn her 2-months-old babe in a red-hot cook stove. She was about to deposit the baby on the glowing coals when her husband happened to come in and frustrated the attempt. Mrs. Spencer will be sent to the upper peninsula hospital for the insane at Newberry.

**Strike Oil in Michigan.**

Great excitement exists at Coloma over the recent discovery of petroleum in that vicinity. Surface indications of oil appear on Paw Paw lake, a well-known summer resort, and Frank Britain of Chicago has undertaken the organization of a company to develop the find. He considers that a rich oil field exists there.

**Crushed by the Cars.**

Chas. Chapple, a potato dealer, aged 40, tried to catch a moving freight train at Coral, lost his hold and fell under the wheels. His right leg was crushed below the knee, his head cut, injured internally, and he died two hours afterward. He leaves a widow and seven children.

**"Cashier" Is Dead.**

"Cashier," the horse that made a great record on Michigan, Ohio and Indiana race tracks last fall, died at Brooklyn of lockjaw. His owner, Clark Carpenter of Blissfield, refused $2,000 for him at the close of last season.

**State News in Brief.**

Frederick Weilan of Ida was gored by a bull and seriously injured.

Wirt Thompson of Stockbridge found fourteen rattlesnakes bunked up for winter in a haystack.

James Way, a freight conductor, was overcome by gas in the St. Clair tunnel and nearly lost his life.

Jonathan Lamb, living eight miles west of Utica, fell from a straw stack and sustained probable fatal injuries.

The Grand Rapids Board of Trade will endeavor to secure ex-President Cleveland to speak at its annual banquet.

Curtis G. Reynolds, a prominent young clothing merchant of Dundee, will head a party of gold seekers who will start for Alaska shortly.

John Kneisel, 10-year-old son of Peter Kneisel of Victorsville, has been missing for a week. No clue. He was last seen driving home from Blissfield.

Banker Mathew Wilson's handsome residence at Muskegon, which cost $25,000, has been sold to C. H. Hills, son of Lumberman C. F. Hills, for $13,000.

The Norrie group of mines at Ironwood, the entire ownership of which is now vested in the Oliver Mining Company, has given notice of an advance of about 10 per cent.

G. W. Miller, W. F. Bixby of Kalamazoo and William Coons of Findlay, O., have organized the Michigan-Ohio Oil Co. with $10,000 capital. The company has an option on 300 acres of oil-land near Findlay.

Simeon Kent, who was last week acquitted at Mason on a charge of assaulting his brother with intent to kill, on the ground that he was insane when the shooting was done, has been taken to the asylum for dangerous and criminal insane at Ionia.

Private Conrad Hallauer, Co. A, 19th infantry, stationed at Ft. Brady, was discharged by special order of the Secretary of War, after serving thirteen years. Private Hallauer has fallen heir to a $15,000 fortune by the death of a brother in Cleveland, O.

Leo Deuster, son of John Deuster of Sutton's Bay, aged 17, was struck in the head by a log and his skull crushed. He managed to make his way to his home and may recover.

Austin Bailey, a well-known and eccentric negro, was found lying dead in a fence corner near the Ann Arbor county house. He had become lost in the storm and froze to death.

Ann Arbor fishermen say the Huron river ponds are full of very large carp. One weighing fifteen pounds was recently speared. Many weighing five and ten pounds are common.

Plymouth air gun shops are turning out about 1,000 guns a day.

There are 797 inmates in the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids.

The Dreuthe creamery paid dividends aggregating 50 per cent. last year.

Mason refuses to pay a bonus of $25,000 for the Lansing and Dexter electric road.

A snowplow loaded with men ran into a caboose at North Bay City, badly injuring four men.

D. O. Adams, the farmer who committed suicide near Litchfield, was heir to a fortune in Ireland, said to be valued at $175,000.

The Carnegie-Oliver Mining Company of Ironwood have announced an increase of 10 per cent. in the wages of all their employes.

Christopher Daley, of Genesee, an old man, has just received from a son in Dakota a present of $1,600 with which to buy a farm.

A vein of soft coal is reported to have been located on a farm just west of Bronson, while sinking a well. There is talk of sinking a shaft.

A number of business men have organized at Jackson and will give a fair next fall. Charles R. Durand is president of the organization.

The farm house of Thomas Erwin, three miles from Marlette, burned while the family was absent. The house and contents are a total loss.

Bay City now intends reaching out for a plate glass works and a soap company, the latter being an English concern that is to locate in this country.

In Thetford Township 4,101 trees have been inspected, 484 of which were found to be affected with a disease known as black knot, and 84 were condemned.

Dolly Smith, a 7-year-old girl of Deckerville, was seriously burned. In trying to save his daughter Henry Smith was also severely burned. Both will recover.

Roger Snow, a farmer, living fourteen miles south of Battle Creek, while repairing a windmill was struck by a fan and thrown to the ground, receiving injuries from which he died.

The well-known dry goods firm of Lamb, Davis & Kishlar, at Ypsilanti, have decided to dissolve partnership April 15. Fred Lamb will engage in business elsewhere in the State.

Farmers in Gladwin County are engaged in running down wildcats, and the record up to date for the season is sixty-six. They are unusually plentiful. A bounty of $3 apiece is offered for their scalps.

Burglars went through the Ann Arbor railroad stations at Owosso, Corunna and Vernon the other night. At Corunna the automatic gum machine was smashed and $1.98 in cents taken, also the agent's revolver.

Arthur Manzer, the trusty, who escaped from Ionia prison Oct. 6, 1896, has been captured at Dawson, Ky., and will be brought back. He was sentenced from Detroit on a fifteen years' sentence for robbery.

Officers have discovered a sad case in Cooper, where Frank Davenport and sister live in one room with chickens and pigs. The stock, eighteen head, are left to feed themselves and drink where they can find water.

Mrs. Charles O. Evergs was a passenger on a train between Saginaw and Grand Rapids with her twin babies. The train became stalled in the snowdrifts, and one of the babies died before assistance could be reached.

Mrs. F. M. Overmeyer of Charlotte has received word that she is one of nineteen heirs to a large estate in Maryland worth $400,000. John Lease of Eaton Rapids, a brother of Mrs. Overmeyer, is another one of the heirs.

Stephen Baldwin, the Detroit millionaire, has begun suit at Pontiac against Fred A. Baker, chairman of the Michigan Democratic State Committee, to compel the latter to accept silver dollars in settlement of a mortgage.

Bert Cornell, employed at Taylor's mill in Rome, stooped over to pick up some edging that had been sawed off. While doing so his head came in contact with the circular saw which cut the skull completely through, exposing the brain.

While a meeting of the Barry County Farmers' Institute was in progress at Delton, in Blackman's Hall, it was discovered that the building was spreading. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. The crowd filed quietly out and no one was hurt.

In the Circuit Court at Lansing J. L. Robert E. and Willis N. Walker were ordered to contribute $3 per week toward the support of their aged and infirm father. The first named was willing to contribute, but the others proposed to let the old man shift for himself.

Before a board of arbitration at Bangkok is being pushed the claim of Mrs. M. A. Check of Grand Rapids for $170,000 damages against the King of Siam. Rev. Dan F. Bradley, a brother, says that eight years ago the late Mr. Check owned a lumber plant in Siam with 200 elephants and several steamers. Failing to fulfill a government contract owing to low water the King swooped down and confiscated everything he had. Check died from the shock.

The west side of the public square, the business portion of the village of Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire, causing losses aggregating $10,000. The fire started in the Ebbert bakery building, owned by M. Sheridan. Two other buildings owned by Sheridan, one vacant and the other occupied by a saloon and feed store; two stores occupied by Frank Fitzgerald, one occupied by a barber shop and the Brooklyn business men's club, and the other by a meat market; the Brooklyn hotel and barber shop owned by Mrs. Betty Sanford, and the frame building owned by E. J. Ennis, occupied by a millinery establishment, were destroyed. The tearing down of a shoe store and an implement warehouse stayed the progress of the flames. There is no insurance on the burned property.

The coal war at Grand Rapids is at an end and the price has gone back to $7 per ton.

Gov. Pingree has taken steps toward bringing a suit to compel the Michigan Central to carry passengers at 2 cents a mile. He demanded a ticket from Detroit to Ypsilanti at the legal 2-cent rate and then paid the full 3-cent fare under protest. The Michigan Central claims to be exempt under its special charter from obligation to carry passengers at a 2-cent rate. The Governor contends that the company's charter was amended by a general railroad law passed in 1891.

## KILLED IN THE HOUSE

### TELLER RESOLUTION MEETS WITH DEFEAT.

**After a Lively Debate, Every Republican, with One Exception, Votes Against Measure—Result Is 182 to 132.**

**Vote Against Silver.**

The National House of Representatives Monday buried the Teller resolution, declaring the bonds of the United States payable in silver, under an adverse majority of fifty votes. The Republicans were solidly arrayed in opposition, with two exceptions, Mr. Linney (N. C.), who voted with the Democrats and Populists, and Mr. White (N. C.), the only colored member of the House, who answered "present" when his name was called. The desertions from the Democratic side were Mr. McAleer (Pa.) and Mr. Elliott (S. C.). Both voted with the Republicans against the proposition. Speaker Reed, although it is not customary for him to vote, had his name called, and went on record in opposition to the resolution. The vote was reached after five hours of debate, under a special order adopted at the opening of the session. The limited time allowed for debate and the pressure of members for an opportunity to be heard was so great that the leaders on both sides were compelled to farm out the time by minutes. This detracted much from the continuity of the discussion, but it also in a measure intensified the interest in the galleries, which were crowded all day, and the combatants on the floor were cheered by their respective sympathizers. Many of the Senators from the other end of the capitol were also present to listen to the arguments. The majority, under the leadership of Mr. Dingley, who made a carefully prepared speech sounding the keynote of the opposition, assumed the position that the last clause of the resolution was in reality a disguised declaration for the free coinage of silver, while the assaulting Democrats, under the direction of Mr. Bailey, maintained that the defeat of the resolution was another step in the direction of the establishment of the gold standard, to which they allege both the President and Secretary Gage had irrevocably committed the Republican party. The debate was at times fast and heated.

**Limitation of Debate.**

The struggle opened immediately after the reading of the journal, when Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.), chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported back his resolution, with the recommendation that "it do not pass."

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa), one of the leaders of the majority, followed this by presenting a special order agreed upon by the Committee on Rules providing for the immediate consideration of the resolution and a vote without intervening motion at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Henderson yielded a moment to Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, who said that while the minority strenuously opposed the undue limitation of the debate proposed, still, as his side desired as much time as possible for debate, they would not consume any of the time allowed on a roll call.

There were evidences of disturbance and excitement on the Republican side, of which Mr. Johnson (Rep., Ind.) was the center in the confusion. The Speaker put the question and the rule was adopted 143 to 115.

**Dingley Opens Debate.**

Mr. Dingley then opened the debate in opposition to the resolution. The pending resolution, he said, was not one which if passed by both houses would have force. If adopted it would be only an expression of the opinion of the two houses.

After the close of Mr. Dingley's speech Mr. Bailey was recognized for an hour. He first yielded twenty minutes to Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.), a member of the Ways and Means Committee, who submitted an argument in support of the resolution. Before closing Mr. Wheeler yielded a minute each to half a dozen members on the Democratic side.

Mr. Bland, to whom Mr. Bailey yielded ten minutes, said the course of the President and Secretary Gage in pressing the gold standard upon the country had driven the bimetallists to Congress to introduce and insist upon the passage of this resolution. Yet, said he, Mr. Dingley charged the minority with playing politics. Every Republican who voted against the resolution violated the St. Louis platform and voted against the coinage of silver in any form, free or unlimited. No one disputed the law, he said. No one denied it. Silver was a full legal tender. But every Republican vote against the resolution would declare that silver was not fit to pay the public debt with.

Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) said this resolution had clearly shown that the Senate was not a Republican body, but was controlled by the free silver element.

Mr. Clayton (Dem., Ala.) asserted that the defeat of this resolution was dictated by the masters of the Republican party, who gathered at a New York banquet table the other night at $100 a plate, which meant, at Alabama standards, that every man ate a bale of cotton and a couple of mules.

**From Different Points of View.**

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.), in opposition to the resolution, said that throughout all the changes and mutations of the money question in this country the Republican party had maintained its unvarying devotion to what was denominated "honest money."

Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Iowa) made a ten-minute speech. Mr. Maguire (Dem., Cal.) said he agreed with Mr. Dingley. Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.), whose record had been attacked during the debate, said, in speaking of his former votes for free coinage and for the Matthews resolution, that the difference between silver and gold then was but a few cents; it was now 50 cents. Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Iowa) in opposing the resolution, which he said was equivalent to a free coinage declaration, referred to ex-Gov. Boies' refusal to longer follow the standard of free silver.

Mr. Rhea (Dem., Ky.) created something of a sensation. In the course of his speech, while he was referring to the crime of 1873, he declared that if there was any hole in hades hotter than any other it would be reserved especially for John Sherman.

Mr. Bailey closed for the Democrats in a speech which stirred his followers to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Mr. Bailey, owing to the great pressure for time, had only four minutes in which to close the debate for his side. The resolution under consideration, he said, contained two propositions, one moral and the other legal. One asserts as a matter of law that the bonds of the United States are redeemable at the option of the Government in silver, and the other as a matter of morals that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of the bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditors. He would not dwell, he said, on the legal aspect of the question. There was not a lawyer in the United States, nor in any other country, who would venture on his professional reputation to deny that the bonds could be paid in silver. That went without saying. The Republicans in this matter must justify themselves, if at all, upon the proposition that in their consciences they believed that gold was the money of the contracts.

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Iowa), the one-legged veteran, and Mr. Dalzell (Rep., Pa.) closed the debate with five-minute speeches in opposition to the resolution. Mr. Henderson recalled the President's declaration in his New York speech, "His declaration," said Henderson, "means that the best money in the world shall be paid to the bondholder, the plowholder, the bondholder, the penholder, the pension holder and all who toil and all who sweat."

**Result of the Vote.**

At 5 o'clock came the vote, which was followed with great interest, notwithstanding the defeat of the resolution was a foregone conclusion. The Speaker announced that the vote would be directly on the resolution, not on the adverse report. It was soon evident that party ranks were being held intact. After the roll call was completed the Speaker asked that his name be called, and on the call responded with a vigorous "No." He then announced the result—yeas, 132; nays, 182.


The third week of the great cotton mill strike in New England has closed, and it brings no change in the unfortunate situation. The storm center is still at New Bedford, with smaller strikes scattered throughout the other cities, and operatives in still others waiting to see the outcome of the New Bedford workers' fight before they take a hand at it themselves. Operators and mill owners are as determined as ever and declare that they will not yield. The manufacturers reiterate their declarations: That the market for cotton manufactures has not recovered from the business depression; that the opening of cotton mills in the South has seriously affected the market; that their properties no longer earn dividends commensurate with their investments; that their operatives are as well paid as any, and better paid than most of them; that a system of fines for inferior work is necessary to protect them against careless workmen; that the operatives could live comfortably under the new schedule if they were good managers.

The answer the operatives make is this: That the mill owners, having regularly declared dividends of from 5 to 16 per cent, do not need to reduce expenses; that mule spinners alone of all the operatives could avoid starvation under a schedule 10 per cent below present wages; that they have been unable to pay living expenses at the old wages; that their homes, rented from the companies, are desolate and unsanitary; that the employers now require them to weave large cuts of goods at the same price they formerly received for smaller ones; that the mill owners, by arbitrary fines, are able to regulate wages to suit themselves.

The operatives are full of courage to resist the reduction. Forty-nine German families have left town for Texas, where they have secured employment in the cotton mills, and many more Canadians are to return to their homes across the border, to remain until the close of the struggle. The manufacturers have made no signs toward starting up their mills, and no more is expected on their part for some time to come.

## FIERCE HEAT IN AUSTRALIA.

**Great Damage Done by Fires Caused by Spontaneous Combustion.**

The steamer Warimoo, from Australia, brings news of appalling climatic conditions which have been prevailing in many sections of that country. The prostrations from heat were so numerous that the condition of affairs in large cities was alarming. In a great many instances work is out of the question and sleep impossible. Telegrams show that the same conditions prevail all over the colonies.

The thermometer during the heat of the day averages about 124 in the shade, and in a long list of towns the lowest figure found was 110. In the sun it is 160, so it is impossible to work at midday. The heat has caused numerous fires from spontaneous combustion, and the houses are so baked during the day that in the worst sections the residents sleep in gardens and on roofs. The damage from fire is very great. It would appear from the press reports that the total damage will amount to millions of pounds. In Victoria colony 100,000 acres have been swept clear and an enormous acreage of crops destroyed. In other colonies houses and barns were burned.

## A SECRET PACT EXISTS.

**Russia's Occupation of Port Arthur Is Explained.**

It is supposed that Great Britain's withdrawal from Port Arthur and her ceasing to exert pressure for the opening of the port of Ta-Lien-Wan, which actions are regarded as incredible and suicidal to British interests and prestige, were owing to her disbelief in the existence of a secret treaty between Russia and China.

The Chinese Government, however, quotes this treaty as the reason for Russia's presence at Port Arthur, and Russian dispatches to the tsung-li-yamen allege that the occupation of Port Arthur is in accordance with the treaty.

**Assets $3,30, Debts $100,000.**

The Odd Fellows' Mutual Aid Association voted to go out of business. Its assets amount to $3,30, and its liabilities to $100,000, consisting of unpaid death claims. The association was formed twenty-eight years ago by men prominently connected with the Odd Fellows, but it never had any official connection with the order.

## DEATH IN THE STORM.

### FURIOUS BLIZZARD IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

**Over a Score Are Killed—Property Loss Foots Up to Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars—Boston a Severe Sufferer—Isolated for Hours.**

**Deals Wide Destruction.**

Lives have been lost, hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property has been destroyed and all branches of business have been paralyzed by the fierce storm which exhausted its fury Tuesday afternoon on the New England States. Not in twenty-five years has there been a storm of such severity. It will be days before anything like an accurate estimate can be made of the damage inflicted. It will be weeks before the effects of the storm will have passed away. More than a score of lives have been lost along the New England coast. At least thirty coastwise and fishing vessels are reported as having been wrecked, while as many more are missing.

The storm, which began Monday morning and continued till a late hour Tuesday afternoon, was the most severe in every way of which the weather bureau has any record. About eighteen inches of snow fell in Boston, with a wind blowing from thirty to fifty miles an hour. The storm was even more severe in the North and East.

For about eighteen hours Boston was cut off from all communication with the outside world, no wires were working, and all trains and electric cars were stalled. Hundreds of miles of wires are flat, and it will take thousands of men several days to restore the service to its normal condition.

At least sixty horses were killed in Boston by falling trolley and electric wires. The streets in many places were literally covered with a network of live wires, and as the districts Monday night were in total darkness it was extremely dangerous to pedestrians. Few electric cars made any progress, and many filled with passengers were stalled all night because of falling wires and deep snow. The steam trains fared little better, as nearly all the tracks were covered with wires and poles, in addition to snow, making progress even for a locomotive practically impossible. Add to this the fact that the switches and signals refused to work, and that no communication could be had with the conductors of trains on the road, and some idea of the completeness of the blockade can be obtained. Superintendent Merritt of the Western division of the Boston and Maine Railroad says it is the most disastrous storm on his road since 1867.

None of the New England States escaped the force of the storm. New Hampshire and Vermont are having the most severe winter in twenty years. Following temperatures ranging from twenty to thirty degrees below zero, the storm came and completely paralyzed all railroad and telegraphic communication. Drifts thirty feet deep are reported from the hill towns, and railroad trains are stuck in the snow.

Many mills and factories made no attempt to run, and "no school" signals were hoisted in twenty-eight of the thirty-three cities in New England.

## PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

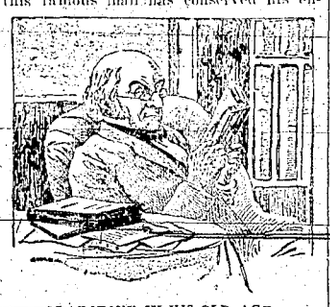
**Increase During the Month of January is $12,589,771.**

The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business Jan. 31 the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,011,701,338, an increase for the month of $12,589,771. This increase is accounted for by the decrease in the amount of cash on hand. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $847,365,810; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,328,540; debt bearing no interest, $386,878,774; total, $1,235,573,124. This amount, however, does not include $581,213,933 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury. The treasury cash is classified as follows: Gold, $260,731,551; silver, $510,616,160; paper, $100,452,696; bonds, deposits in national banks, disbursing officers' balances, etc., $41,338,199; total, $853,198,008, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $629,326,222, leaving a net cash balance, including the gold reserve, of $223,871,786.

## WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

**His Illness Not of So Severe a Character as to Endanger His Life.**

It is gratifying news that Mr. Gladstone's illness is not of so grave a character as to endanger his life. Whatever may be thought of his politics and his work as a statesman, there is something fine and admirable in the way in which this famous man has conserved his energies and kept himself healthy and active up to the age of 89.



GLADSTONE IN HIS OLD AGE.

To have been so actively engaged in large enterprises, to have lived so long and accomplished good hard work in every year of life, is enough reward for any one man. If there is anything in the theory that hearty activity and hard work are life preservers, Gladstone is the man who has done most to demonstrate its truth.

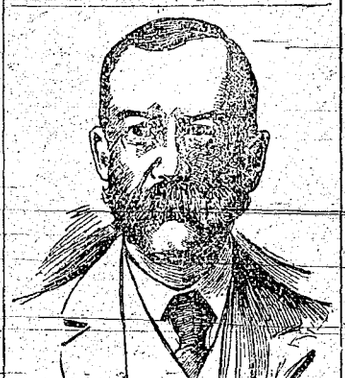
Edna May Chase, a despondent school teacher, committed suicide by cutting her throat at her home in Brooklyn. She was a member of Plymouth Church and belonged to one of Broklyn's old families. It is believed she was influenced by recent suicides in Washington.

The new Jamaica cable via Turks Island and Bermuda has been opened. It gives the United States and Canada a competitive route for cablegrams to the West Indies, connecting as it does with the service of the Commercial Cable and Postal Telegraph companies.

## LATTIMER TRIAL BEGINS.

**Case Against Sheriff Martin for Shooting Miners in Pennsylvania.**

The trial of James Martin, high sheriff of Luzerne County, Pa., and his eighty deputies on charges of murder and felonious wounding, was begun in the county court house at Wilkes-Barre Tuesday. Sept. 10 a collision took place at Lattimer between Sheriff Martin and his armed deputies and a body of striking miners. Twenty miners were killed and fifty wounded. Subjects of Australia, Italy and Germany were among the killed, and these countries are awaiting the outcome of the trial to make claims for damages upon the United States. The defendants all come from Hazelton and vicinity and are all men of considerable standing and good reputation.



SHERIFF MARTIN.

## TALMAGE'S SECRET MARRIAGE.

**The Announcement Thereof Created a Sensation Among His Friends.**

The recent marriage of Rev. Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage was a great surprise to his friends and relatives—even to his son. Mrs. Charles Collier, whom he married, is a handsome widow of 39 and one of the most charming women in the society of Pittsburg's twin city. Last summer she visited New York, being one of a party of friends who spent several weeks with Rev. Dr. Paxon. Another of the guests was Dr. Talmage. It was the first time the renowned divine and the woman who is to share his joys and sorrows met, and it was a case where Cupid conquered immediately. When the guests parted there was an understanding between the preacher and the widow. Correspondence was continued, but no one suspected anything. Saturday Dr. Talmage went to Allegheny, where preparations for a quiet, secret marriage had been made. After the ceremony the announcement was given out and it created a sensation. This is Dr. Talmage's third venture on the matrimonial sea. His second wife died two years ago.

MRS. T. DE WITT TALMAGE.


Students held an anti-Zola demonstration in Paris.

The carnival festivities have begun at Monte Carlo.

Sir Henry Irving will soon present a new play at his London theater.

The anniversary of the execution of Charles I. was celebrated in London.

Serious riots against the plague measures were reported from Sinnar, India.

Lord Nevill was held for trial in London, England, on a charge of forgery, bail being refused.

The French chamber adopted the bill for razing the Paris fortifications between Point Dujour and Pantin.

French newspapers have advised their Government to be watchful of Germany's actions in the East.

It was reported that Russia would compel Turkey to accept Prince George of Greece as Governor of Crete.

The approach of the parliamentary season has been indicated in London lately by the additional animation of the streets.

The German reichstag adopted the measure increasing the salary of Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, to 100,000 marks.

The engineering works throughout England reopened, owing to settlement of the strike. About 35 per cent of the men were employed.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Teheran, Persia, to murder the Shah, Muzaffer ed-Din, and install a younger brother in his place.

The wife of ex-Prime Minister Crispi of Italy has introduced a fad among Italian ladies of having calves as pets following them around in the streets.

The minister of foreign affairs announced in the Italian parliament that no official or agent of the Italian Government had any relations with Dreyfus, the convict French captain.

The council of foreign bondholders announced in London that it had been unable to obtain the installment due Jan. 26 by Venezuela for the service of the external debt of 1881.

## SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. R. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — Sunday-school at 12 o'clock. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH — Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. Willitts, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 2:30 p. m. Sunday-school at 1 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Father H. Webeler. Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.
FRED NARREN, W. M.
A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
W. S. CHALKER, Post Com.
J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. MRS. A. L. POND, President.
REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 120.—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
J. K. MERZ, H. P.
A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.—Meets every Tuesday evening.
P. B. JOHNSON, N. G.
P. E. JOHNSON, Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102.—Meets every Saturday evening.
J. J. COLLINS Com.
T. NOLAN, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 93, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.
MRS. R. P. FORBES, W. M.
MRS. FRED NARREN, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 799.—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.
J. WOODBURN, C. R.
B. WISNER, R. S.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.
MRS. GOULETTE, Lady Com.
MRS. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month.
JULIUS K. MERTZ, K. of R. S.
AMBROSE MCCLAIN, C. C.

GRAYLING COUNCIL, No. R. S. & M., will hold their regular convocation on Friday, on or before the full of the moon.
JULIUS K. MERZ, T. J. M.
F. L. MICHELSON, Sec.

# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.


# TRADE IS STILL GOOD.

## SURPRISING GAINS SHOWN DURING JANUARY.

**Money Market as Confident as Ever—Failures Remarkably Light—Iron and Steel Manufactures Steadily Advancing—Farmers to Go to Cuba.**

### Good Business Showing.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Actual payments through clearing houses in January made a remarkable showing, being much larger than in any previous month, 36.3 per cent. larger than the same month last year and 7.1 per cent. larger than in 1892. The failures in January were smaller than in any previous year of which there is record, and were probably smaller than in any other January since 1881. The statement by branches of business given this week shows a surprising gain in most departments of manufacture and trade. Meanwhile the money market is as confident as ever; gold does not come from Europe in large amount only because bankers find it worth while to lend American money abroad, and the commercial balances are heavily in favor of the United States, as heretofore. Perhaps the most striking feature of the week has been the decline in wheat. The report of the Agricultural Department has had some influence, although its figures are not generally credited as reliable. The wheat market has turned greatly upon the operation of a Chicago speculator, but the fact remains that the price depends largely upon foreign needs and upon the comparative scarcity of American supply. The spot price of cotton remains unchanged. The iron and steel manufacture is steadily gaining in consumption of pig iron, although the production of the material is still in excess of immediate demands, but not enough to cause a decline in prices in Pittsburg or Chicago. The demand for car building has been very heavy. Tin is quiet and steady. Failures for the week were 335 in the United States, against 311 last year, and 39 in Canada, against 63 last year."

### WANTS MEN FOR CUBA.

**Minneapolis Man Is Looking for 100,000 Colonists.**

James Patterson of the Boston Block, Minneapolis, who was at Aberdeen, S. D., recently, is said to be engaged in a peculiar mission. He is alleged to have said that he is backed by a syndicate of Americans who propose to take 100,000 men to Cuba and land them there on the Fourth of July. He says his syndicate has large land interests in the island and claims these Americans are anxious to cut up their large holdings and dispose of small plantations to able-bodied men on long time and at a low rate of interest. They require no cash down, and all the money the intended purchaser needs is enough to pay his expenses from here to Cuba.

### COW CAUSES A WRECK.

**Two Men Killed and Many Injured in a Missouri Railroad Disaster.**

A cow derailed the north-bound Texas special on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, part of the Missouri Pacific system, at Hematite, thirty-six miles south of St. Louis, resulting in the death of the engineer and fireman and the slight injury of two passengers, whose names were unknown. Another death is likely to result from the wreck. When information reached Mrs. Franey, wife of the engineer, that her husband had been killed she became prostrated with grief and it is feared she will die. A special train took the dead and injured passengers and train crew to St. Louis.

**Let's Buy the Island.**

J. Pierpont Morgan and James Gordon Bennett are said to be the prime movers in a scheme now on foot to purchase Cuba and end the strife there. It is said that the entire $400,000,000 required has been pledged by big financial houses of London, Paris and Berlin. The money will be paid to Spain and charged to Cuba, and will be protected by an issue of bonds, practically countersigned by the United States.

**Killed by His Tenant.**

Dr. William McCoy, of Lincoln, Neb., was shot and killed near Spaner postoffice, Okla. McCoy and his tenant, John W. Crandall, were living in the same house. Crandall had been away from home much of the time lately and on returning his wife told him of many acts of cruelty that Dr. McCoy had heaped upon her. The first time that McCoy came from his room Crandall shot him dead.

**Turks Burn Four Villages.**

The Turks, after severe fighting, have occupied and burned four villages in the Agrapha district, in the north of Acarnania, about midway between Arta and Domoko. Eight thousand Turkish troops were engaged in the conflict. It is reported that in the neighborhood of Palaeokastron the Turks were repulsed.

**Surrendered by Telephone.**

George W. Finch, the murderer who broke jail at Fort Scott, Kan., called Sheriff Wheeler up on the telephone from Lamonte, Mo., and told the Sheriff he had surrendered to a Lamonte constable and would be brought back. Finch murdered Frank Swofford in 1894 for the purpose of robbery.

**New Reprieve for Worden.**

Gov. Budd of California has granted Salter D. Worden, awaiting execution at Folsom prison for participation in the wrecking of the overland train in Yolo County during the strike in 1894, another reprieve until June 17, this year.

**Five Hundred Men Need Jobs.**

More than 500 men were discharged from the Union Pacific shops and offices in Omaha, in accordance with the policy of the new company. Nearly as many more have been dismissed along the lines of the company. All the general officers of the old company have been retained.

**Breach of Promise Suit.**

At Chillicothe, Ohio, the jury in the breach of promise suit of Mary Baker against Job S. Brown returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff and awarded her damages in the sum of $1,750.

**Great Wire Combine.**

The American Steel and Wire Company—in other words, the consolidation of the entire American wire industry—seems to be an accomplished fact. One of the strongest indications in support of the conclusion is a sudden and marked stiffening in the price of wire nail nails.

**Forty-four Sink in a Raging Sea.**

It is reported that the mail steamer Channel Queen has been totally wrecked off the Island of Guernsey. The owners of the Channel Queen announced that out of 65 persons on board of her when she struck 44 are known to have been drowned.

### WASHINGTON SUICIDE MANIA.

**Treasury Clerk and His Daughter Try to End Their Lives.**

The suicidal mania which has caused a number of attempts at self-destruction in Washington during the last several weeks developed two more cases in the persons of Walter Taylor, a clerk in the Treasury Department, and his pretty 20-year-old daughter Lucy. Miss Taylor has been in ill health for some time, and her illness assumed a suicidal form. She was with difficulty persuaded to retire to her room, and about 1 o'clock in the morning, after a violent struggle with her parents, who tried to hold her, she plunged through the window of her home and fell into a snowbank in the front yard. She then ran, terribly cut and bruised, through the streets, and after a half hour's search was found almost nude in a snowbank by a policeman. She was taken home, and it was then found that during her absence her father had hanged himself by a rope attached to the boiler of a stove. He was cut down and removed to the hospital unconscious.

### SAVES HIS PRISONER'S LIFE.

**A Kansas Constable Prevents a Lynching by Being Quick-Witted.**

A mob of fifty masked men were at the Memphis depot at Galena, Kan., when Constable Roe arrived from Columbus with Richard Ward, a negro who, without serious provocation, fatally stabbed Dennis Brown last week. The mob demanded that Ward be handed over to them, but the officer quickly drew his prisoner into the car and went on to the next station. It is believed that Ward has been returned to the county jail at Columbus. At the county jail it was insisted that Constable Roe had not returned from Galena with his negro prisoner, Ward. One report has it that when pressed by the mob Roe permitted the negro to run through the car and escape in the darkness. Another rumor in circulation is that the negro was caught and hanged to a railroad bridge between Columbus and Galena.

### YIELD OF A YEAR.

**The Value of American Crops in 1897—Corn in the Lead.**

The final estimates of acreage, production and value of the crops in the United States for 1897, made by the statistician of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, are as follows: Corn, 80,095,101 acres, 1,902,967,933 bushels, $501,572,952 value; wheat, 39,465,066 acres, 530,149,168 bushels, $428,547,121; oats, 25,730,375 acres, 698,767,809 bushels, $147,974,719; rye, 1,703,561 acres, 27,363,324 bushels, $12,239,647; barley, 2,719,116 acres, 66,685,127 bushels, $25,142,139; buckwheat, 717,836 acres, 14,997,451 bushels, $6,319,188; potatoes, 2,534,577 acres, 164,015,964 bushels, $89,643,059; hay, 42,426,770 acres, 60,664,876 tons, $401,390,728.

**The Ruiz Indemnity Claim.**

Another demand is to be made upon Spain for the payment of $75,000 indemnity to the widow of Dr. Ricardo Ruiz for the murder of her husband in a Guanabacoa jail. The State Department is preparing an instruction to Minister Woodford, in which he will be directed to call the attention of Minister of Foreign Affairs Sagasta to the fact that this claim was presented last summer; that it has not yet been paid; or, in fact, has a detailed answer been received to the note addressed to the late Minister Cánovas. The only reply made has been a formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the claim. Since its presentation the administration has made no attempt to press the claim, partly on account of the negotiations following the arrival of Minister Woodford in Madrid, which have resulted in the inauguration of autonomy in Cuba, and the carrying out of a humane policy in the prosecution of the war. It is expected by the administration that Spain may take an argumentative course and endeavor to rebut the evidence produced by the United States, showing that Ruiz was murdered, by counter evidence that he committed suicide. The department received a letter from Mrs. Ruiz a few days ago, in which she asked to be informed as to the steps taken to procure the payment of her claim. Mrs. Ruiz wrote that she was in needy circumstances, and expressed the hope that the United States would do all it could to obtain the indemnity demanded. The action to be taken by the department effectually disposes of reports which have been persistently in circulation for several months alleging that Minister de Lome had privately settled with Mrs. Ruiz, as was done by his Government in the Delgado case.

**More Friendly Visits.**

Encouraged by the excellent effect of the visit of the battleship Maine to Havana, the administration at Washington has determined to send another man-of-war upon a friendly visit to the smaller Cuban ports. The vessel selected is the cruiser Montgomery, which is now at Key West. In addition to this the armored cruiser Brooklyn, now at the Brooklyn navy yard, will leave in a few days for a cruise in the West Indies. She will not touch Cuba. Her itinerary requires her to first visit St. Thomas, thence go to Santa Cruz, Curacao, La Guayra and Aspinwall. Ports in Cuba will form only a feature in the itinerary of the Montgomery, as it is proposed to have her call at several other points in the West Indies. The Montgomery's mission, like that of the Maine to Havana, is purely friendly in character. In view of the peaceful aspect of the situation, as reported by Gen. Lee and Capt. Sigsbee, administration officials say that this is the best time for a United States warship to visit the smaller Cuban ports. The authorities believe that the beneficial results of the Maine's visit will be increased if a cruiser should display the American flag at other points of the island. Santiago de Cuba is the only point definitely selected for the Montgomery to touch. No significance is to be attached to the cruise of the Brooklyn. In explanation of her cruise it is stated that it is the desire of the authorities to display the American flag in Venezuelan and Colombian waters, hence the Brooklyn's orders.

**Bank Is Out $393,000.**

A sensation was stirred up in New York financial circles by the sudden resignation of Cashier William J. Quinlan Jr. of the Chemical National Bank and the publication of his confession that he had loaned $393,000 on doubtful, if not worthless, security without the sanction of any of the bank's officers.

**Big Rubber Plant Burned.**

A fire which broke out in the fourth story of the reclaiming plant of the United States Rubber Company at Naugatuck, Conn., practically destroyed the entire plant, entailing a loss of more than $700,000, partly covered by insurance.

**Tennessee Deadlock Broken.**

The senatorial deadlock at Nashville, Tenn., ended in the re-election of Senator T. B. Turley, the present incumbent. The vote stood 46 for Turley to 44 for McMillin. Gov. Robert L. Taylor withdrew from the race.

**Twain Writes a Comedy.**

Mark Twain has written a comedy entitled "Is He Dead?" It will be simultaneously produced in London and New York.

**Mexican Officers Want Crooks.**

At Mexico City Frederick Pollock, formerly a railway conductor, has been arrested for concealing stolen property in connection with the operation of an American gang of crooks. Frederic D. Graham, claiming to be an Englishman, who recently swindled New York and New Jersey capitalists out of $21,000 in a sale of a non-existing phosphate mine in the State of Caxaca, has left the country, and there is good reason to believe he has gone to Alaska, where detectives will follow him, as he employed names of high Mexican officials in entrapping his victims. Col. Dewitt Foster, an American officer in the Mexican army, has lent efficient aid toward unearthing the gang of crooks who have been fleecing Americans. The discovery of faro tables, ingeniously devised to cheat people, forms an important link in the chain of testimony against the crooks. Mayor of Justice Barand cut short his vacation in Yucatan and hurried back to the capital to give direction to the prosecution of the prisoners, whose operations are now seen to have been of great magnitude and likely to throw discredit on all legitimate investments. The Government is determined to root out the gang and has the hearty support of the American residents.

### SCRANTON'S BIG FIRE.

**Explosion of Cinematograph Films Causes $225,000 Conflagration.**

Fire totally destroyed the Young Men's Christian Association Building at Scranton, Pa., which contained two stores, in addition to the association assembly hall and rooms, a large livery stable, a milk distributing depot and one of a row of two-story dwellings. A dozen large adjacent buildings caught fire, but were saved with only slight damage. It is not possible to estimate the damage or insurance, but the former is probably $225,000. The fire started from an explosion of a lot of cinematograph films used in giving exhibition curtain pictures in a vacant storeroom. The explosion spread the flames to all parts of the building, which was four stories high and contained the assembly hall. John Raymond industrial school and other association departments, the sporting goods store of C. M. Florey, Mosler & Coleman's tailor establishment, are all a total loss, with no contents saved.

### INSANE MAN KILLS THREE.

**Terrible Crime Committed by an Infuriated Arkansas Farmer.**

One of the most horrible crimes ever perpetrated in Arkansas took place in Franklin County. Sol F. Autrey, a farmer, accompanied by his family, went to visit his aged father and mother, living near Mulberry. Shortly after his arrival Autrey became engaged in a religious argument with the old folks. Suddenly he grasped an iron bar, killed his aged father, mother and his 10-year-old son and seriously wounded his wife and three remaining children. His wife and oldest daughter, although badly wounded, managed to notify the neighbors. When they reached the house they found Autrey a raving maniac, with his clothing on fire. He was overpowered after a hard struggle.

**Costly Fire in Winnipeg.**

The McIntyre Block in the heart of Winnipeg, Man., was destroyed by fire. The building was four stories high and contained some of the leading retail stores in the city, a number of wholesale branch sample rooms, doctors', lawyers' and contractors' offices and also the secret society and lecture rooms of the Manitoba University. The total losses will be in the neighborhood of $500,000.

**Insurance Rate War.**

St. Louis is soon to see a general rate war among the insurance companies doing business in the city. The Germania, one of the largest and most powerful companies, has decided to withdraw from the St. Louis board of underwriters and to reach out for business on its own hook. Associated with it will be the newly organized International Insurance Company of New York.

**Banker's Son and Cook Elope.**

York, Pa., society was surprised by the announcement that John H. Griffith, the son of a prominent capitalist and retired banker, had eloped with Miss Cecilia Boll, cook in the oyster saloon of her stepfather, Edward Ebner. The young woman first met Griffith about two months ago. It was a case of love at first sight. The families of both parties were opposed to the match.

**Fire at Rich Hill, Mo.**

The Cherokee-Lanyon Spelter Company, with offices in St. Louis, Mo., received a telegram announcing the destruction by fire of its large plant at Rich Hill, Mo. The plant was one of the twelve spelters operated by this company in Missouri and Eastern Kansas. It was valued at between $125,000 and $150,000, and had an output of sixty tons of spelter per day.

**Germany Bars Our Fruit.**

The Prussian minister of finance, Dr. Miguel, issued a decree which goes into effect immediately prohibiting the importation of every kind of American fresh fruit.

**Twenty Killed by Earthquake.**

Details received from Balikesr, Asia Minor, show that twenty persons were killed and fifty injured by the recent earthquake at that place and Brusa.

**Measles at Dayton, Ohio.**

There are more than 3,000 cases of measles in Dayton, O. It is feared that all schools will have to be closed.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, shipping grades, $3.00 to $4.00; sheep, fair to choice, $2.00 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 97c to 99c; corn, No. 2, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 48c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 19c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 17c; potatoes, common to choice, 15c to 16c; potatoes, common to choice, 52c to 65c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, $3.00 to $5.25; hogs, choice light, $3.00 to $4.00; sheep, common to choice, $3.00 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2 white, 28c to 29c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c.

St. Louis—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, $3.00 to $4.00; sheep, $3.00 to $4.75; wheat, No. 2, 97c to 98c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 46c to 48c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.25; hogs, $3.00 to $4.00; sheep, $2.50 to $4.75; mixed, 29c to 31c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 50c.

Detroit—Cattle, $2.50 to $5.50; hogs, $3.00 to $4.00; sheep, $2.50 to $4.50; wheat, No. 2, 94c to 95c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 27c; rye, 48c to 49c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 95c to 96c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 49c to 50c; clover seed, $3.15 to $3.25.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 3, 28c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 47c to 49c; barley, No. 2, 38c to 41c; pork, mess, $9.50 to $10.00.

Buffalo—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, $3.00 to $4.25; sheep, $3.00 to $5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 98c to $1.00; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 29c.

New York—Cattle, $3.00 to $5.50; hogs, $3.00 to $4.50; sheep, $3.00 to $5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, $1.03 to $1.04; corn, No. 2, 35c to 37c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 30c; butter, creamery, 15c to 21c; eggs, Western, 18c to 20c.

# REVEILLE SOUNDED.

## REPUBLICANS ARE NOTIFIED TO BE UP AND DOING.

**Indications that It Is Time to Begin the Political Day of 1898—Pensioners Not to Be Posted as Scoundrels—Democracy's Sweet Morsel.**

### To Save the Nation's Honor.

The reveille has sounded. The first signal, notifying the Republicans of the United States that it is time to begin the political day of 1898, was a bugle blast from Cheyenne. Shall the repudiation policy of Teller and the Democracy prevail in this country to the ruin of our reputation abroad and the demoralization of our people at home?

Wyoming was very nearly evenly divided in 1896, Bryan and Sewall carrying it by a majority of only 161. As between the two parties on the general silver issue the State is almost a tie. But the two Senators, both pretending to be Republicans, voted for the Teller resolution. The question in that State is, first of all, Shall there be any Republican party in Wyoming? If the organization of the party goes over to the enemy, the same as the Senators did, then there will be no Republican party, properly so-called, left in that State. It will go the way of Republicanism in Nevada. The latter State was always overwhelmingly Republican until the silver issue came to the front. Now there are not, judging from the vote of 1896, 2,000 Republicans left in the entire fifteen counties of Nevada. To follow the lead of Senators Warren and Clark in Wyoming would be as fatal to the party in that State as following the lead of Stewart and Jones was to it in Nevada. The contest between the genuine Republicans and the Clark-Warren Republicans will begin in the city of Cheyenne and the county of Laramie, and extend to the thirteen counties of the State.

In no State east of the Rocky Mountain foothills will this contest arise within the Republican party. However bitter the animosity between Platt and anti-Platt, Quay and anti-Quay, Hanna and anti-Hanna, Tanner and anti-Tanner forces there is no disposition to abandon any plank of the Republican platform. In some States there is a very strong factional feeling, but there is no danger that either faction will be false to a single principle laid down in the St. Louis platform. It is bad enough to be false to the organization of the party to which one owes fealty and professes attachment, but infidelity to any of its cardinal principles is what may well be called political high treason.

The Teller resolution is simply unparalleled in downright dishonesty. It is the same, yet not the same, as the Matthews resolution. At the time the Matthews resolution was introduced, December, 1877, the market value of a silver dollar was almost the same as that of a gold dollar; not only so, but the present value of the silver dollar is little more than half what it was then. It is as if corn were substituted for dollar wheat, bushel for bushel; then corn was worth 93 cents a bushel, now it is worth only 43 cents a bushel. A small cheat cannot be justified on the ground of its smallness, but surely the greater the disparity the greater the dishonesty.

The result in Wyoming will be awaited with no little general interest. Still the cause of national honor is by no means dependent upon the good sense and honesty of that outpost. Whatever the States do which are politically as well as geographically on the dividing line, the States, great and small, which saved the nation's life will save also its honor.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

**Wages Go Up.**

As the result of the new Dingley protective tariff, there has been a gradual and pretty general advance in wages to the workingmen of the country, both by the enhancement of the rate of wages and by the increased steadiness of employment. Some few industries, owing to peculiar circumstances, have failed to fare thus favorably, but the tendency has been upward, in wages, speaking generally.

Findlay has just fairly begun to profit by the reawakening under the new tariff, but improvement is coming to her industries now in unmistakable measure. The employes at the Bell pottery have just been accorded an increase in wages amounting to 12½ per cent., as the direct result of the Dingley law. This is a restoration of McKinley wages, reduced under the operation of the Wilson law.

On Saturday the Globe window glass plant will begin blowing glass with an increased force and a wage advance of from 12 to 20 per cent. This likewise is directly traceable to the new protective tariff, and is a restoration of wages lost under the low tariff policy of Grover Cleveland.

These two advances of wages affect something like 300 operatives and amount to a handsome sum to Findlay each week. They constitute a strong argument for protection, not only among the men directly concerned, but among the infinitely larger number indirectly concerned.

The Republican party is gradually vindicating all its pledges to the country and the people. Nobody need go away from Findlay to find that out.—Findlay (Ohio) Republican.

**Intending to Keep It Up.**

The latest device of the silverite managers is to send about the country, throughout the Western States, we suppose, numerous theatrical companies, in order to propagate among such audiences as may choose to listen to them, the favorite silverite doctrines. This circumstance, like many others connected with the silver propaganda, is treated humorously by most of the Republican newspapers. They had better not do it that way. The silver people are up and doing, just as they have been, and these homely methods, ludicrous as they seem to many, are liable to have their weight. The counter influence consists in spreading education upon these topics.—Dolgeville Herald.

**Six Billions Paid to Foreign Vessels.**

It is carefully estimated that in the years since our commercial marine was wiped out by the war of the rebellion this country has paid the sum of $6,000,000,000 in freights for American products carried in English vessels. We are paying at the rate of $300,000,000 a year for freights at present. This money could have been saved to go into the pockets of American merchants and mechanics had Congress encouraged the building of American ships. It is not too late to begin, and the present Congress should enact laws that will open every American shipyard and many new ones. The benefit will not be fully realized by the purchase of foreign ships to be given American register. Prosperity to American shipping must begin with the prosperity of American shipbuilders.—Tacoma Ledger.

**Foreign Trade Returns.**

From the Board of Trade returns and other statistical information contained in the December issue of the London Chamber of Commerce Journal it appears that for the first eleven months of the year just closed there was an increase of British imports amounting to $58,109,575, as compared with 1896, and a decrease of exports amounting to $24,311,660. The leading increases were in the export of yarns and textile fabrics, which were $40,463,995 less than during 1896; machinery and mill work, $1,659,815 less; apparel and articles of personal use, $2,317,030 less; other articles, manufactured wholly or in part, $2,024,665 less.

Austria-Hungary's exports of manufactured articles for the ten months ending October were 7,712,870 florins less than for the corresponding period of 1896.

For the same ten months Germany's exports show an increase of 16,504,615 quintals in weight. Among the articles the exports of which show a decrease as compared with 1896 are cotton and cotton goods, wool and woolen goods, pottery ware, stone and stoneware, glass and glassware, iron and ironware, and articles of clothing. During the same ten months German imports increased 38,852,812 quintals as compared with 1896.

The fact will not escape observation that in neither of the countries named are the general trade conditions so satisfactory as in the United States. Ours is the only one of the great commercial nations that can boast of so big a trade balance on the right side of the ledger.

**The Tariff League.**

The thirteenth annual meeting of the American Protective Tariff League was held at National Headquarters, 135 West Twenty-third street, New York, Thursday, January 20. There was a large attendance of league members, and an enthusiastic interest was manifested in the workings, condition and prospects of the organization. The annual report of the leading executive officers was condensed into one report, that of the General Secretary, Wilbur F. Wakeman. From this report it appeared that the league has from all sources received during 1897, $35,990.65, and that the organization is entirely free from debt and has a small cash balance. The league has upon its roll 972 defenders. William L. Strong was chosen president and Wilbur F. Wakeman re-elected secretary.

**Bushnell's Bad Fix.**

Governor Bushnell of Ohio is a good deal in the fix of the girl who was curling her back hair and dropped the hot curling iron down her back. The doctor was sent for and told her if she "had kept still and not wriggled so, that 15 cents' worth of sticking plaster would have done; now it would take two dollars' worth." If Bushnell had kept still and had let the Legislature done the wriggling, he would have been much smarter and could have got off cheaper.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

**They Deserve Better.**

A business man is occasionally deceived by a fraud. But he does not publish a list of all his honest men to get clear of a few dishonest ones. He cuts them off. The pension office with its machinery everywhere can do the same. The men who saved the country deserve better than to be posted as disreputable scoundrels at the bidding of a few yellow journalists who have been born into the world, and have not a particle of the spirit of the brave men who saved the republic.

**More Educational Work.**

The educational work of the last Presidential campaign was demonstrating to the people the fallacy and danger of free silver at 16 to 1. It looks as if the next campaign of education would be to demonstrate the importance of banks to all business interests, including farming, and to combat the prevalent idea that a bank is a combination of money sharks formed to prey upon the people.—Indianapolis Journal.

**Germany Is Negotiating**

The Berlin "National-Zeitung" of December 28 contradicts the newspaper report that negotiations between Germany and the United States with a view to mutual trade concessions had been broken off. The "Zeitung" states that the negotiations have only just begun and are now going on.

**Gold the True Currency.**

"Gold is the true currency of every man who has anything to give for it, either in labor or property." So said Senator Benton, of Missouri, in 1834, when leading the Jackson party in the Senate. And yet there are Bryanites of fair intelligence who declare that Mr. Bryan has inherited the mantles of Jefferson, Jackson and Benton.

**Their Loud Silence.**

There is something really loud and impressive in the silence observed in the free trade press concerning the excellent showing of the Dingley tariff for the month of December, 1897. The things which are not said on this subject are quite noticeable.

**Democracy's Sweet Morsel.**

Democratic organs are rolling that New England cotton mill strike under their tongues as a sweet morsel, and nobody can blame them. Sweet morsels are almighty scarce in the Democratic cupboard these Dingley times.

**Steadily Gaining.**

The Dingley law gains steadily. Before many months the Democratic deficit will be a desiccated theory and not a condition.—Kansas City Journal.

**Nothing to Hide.**

The Dingley bill has nothing to hide from the stock growers who get more for their hides than ever before.—Springfield (Mo.) Republican.


The officials of the Interior and Treasury Departments warn people who are going to Klondike to look out for bogus agents, excursion clubs and other persons and organizations that offer low rates and inducements in the way of transportation, care, guidance, etc. There are companies whose advertisements in the newspapers are prima-facie evidence of fraud, and the special agents of the Postoffice Department are now engaged in the investigation of several sharpers who are offering impossible inducements. One company, for example, proposes to furnish transportation, food, bedding and all other necessaries for $250, 20 per cent. to be paid in advance, with the application, and the balance when the ticket is issued upon starting. Other clubs and excursions offer even better rates, and in every case the applicant is required to make a deposit as a guaranty of good faith. It is evidently the deposit that the rascals are after. All persons, therefore, are warned against contracting for transportation or buying railway or steamship tickets from any but the regular authorized agents of railway and steamship companies.

* * *

Washington society is a queer mixture. Of course there is society and society. There is the "400" and there is the "40;" and again there is the combination of two or three who swing the 40 and the remaining 360. Then again there is another 400; and several subsidiary swirls and eddies each claiming for itself superior qualities of exclusiveness, intellectuality, wealth, permanency or swelldom. Anybody may be in Washington society, but anybody can't be in any society which anybody wants to be in. Many can't be in the Supreme Court Justice's society, and I know of some distinguished F. F. V.'s with permanent abodes in this city who are eating their hearts for chagrin at their inability to break into the administration "set."

* * *

The Secretary of Agriculture has received the following pathetic communication from Bell County, Texas:

"Dear Sir.—I want to ask you a question. It may seem foolish to you, but I am very much in earnest. A young horse of mine eat up $30 of green back notes last night. We picked up a few bits of mestigaded money to-day. I carelessly left my vest on the horse trough the money in the inside pocket hence the result. Is there any way for me to have the money replaced? If you can't tell me what to do will you kindly site me to some one who can as I need the money bad and have to work hard to support my family. I anxiously wait your answer."

* * *

A short time ago a United States Senator's widow was appointed postmistress in a small town in Minnesota. The place was given her to keep her from starving. Less than five years ago she was entertaining on a scale as elaborate as the most wealthy people in Washington. She was struggling for position, and was spending her husband's income, and also his savings. He died suddenly, and she was left destitute, and I have yet to learn that the people who ate her dinners have contributed to her support.

* * *

Chief Justice Fuller rushes business through the Supreme Court more rapidly than any man who ever presided over that body, and there are now sixty-four cases under advisement that have been submitted by briefs and arguments thus far during the present term. That is the reason why an adjournment has been taken for three weeks. It is absolutely necessary for the justices to have time to consider them.

* * *

In certain Washington sets men are scarce, and competent authority asserts that good-looking young men in the departments, whose salary of $90 a month is quite insufficient to enable them to hire carriages and buy flowers, are taken to theaters, receptions and to big dinners by women who pay all the bills for the sake of having escorts.

* * *

One hears a variety of pronunciations of the word "Cuba" in Congress. Some of the statesmen pronounce it "Cuby," others "Cubah" and still more "Kooba," while a large number of insurgent sympathizers are in the habit of alluding to the inhabitants of that distracted island as "Coobyans."

* * *

Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, has received a personal letter from Samuel Dunham, a statistical expert of the Bureau of Labor, who was sent to the Klondike some months ago to investigate and report on its industrial possibilities. He reports the situation as very grave.

* * *

Ex-Secretary Morton, since he left the cabinet of President Cleveland, has been spending his time writing poetry and building a handsome little theater called "The Overland" at Nebraska City, where he has lived for forty-two years.

* * *

The Vice-President and Mrs. Hobart were among the guests of honor at a ball at the British legation the other night, so that the war for precedence between the Hobarts and Sir Julian Pauncefote may be considered over.

* * *

Secretary Bliss has received and transmitted to Congress a protest adopted by a convention of a number of members of the Seminole tribe of Indians against the ratification of the treaty concluded in December last.

* * *

The proposed cut in mail deliveries in the larger cities of the East, which was to have become operative on February 1, in order to avert a deficiency in the postal appropriation, did not go into effect at that time.

* * *

After an unusually prolonged period of extreme tension, all signs point to an early improvement, if not to a complete solution of the various international political problems agitating the nerves of Great Britain.

* * *

A few days ago a letter was received at the Senate postoffice addressed to the "Hon. Zach Chandler." As he has been dead for eighteen years, the letter was handed to Senator Hale, his son-in-law.

* * *

Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister, says that Tuesday was the first day in three years that he has not received a cablegram from Cuba or Spain, and he considers it a good omen.

* * *

Ex-Queen Lilioukalani is trying to counteract the effect of President Dole's visit by giving a series of receptions.

* * *

President McKinley was 55 years old last week.


They say Harvard plays poor hockey. Probably she is rather more familiar with hic, haec, hockey.—Boston Herald.

If Jim Corbett means it let him step up and register at that Washington hotel where Senator Mason was stopped.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Mr. Edison, Jr., gives notice that he is about to harness the sea. He would probably have better success with a couple of bays.—Kansas City Journal.

The Eastern textile strike is unchanged. The bosses say the wage cut must prevail because at the present rate ten mills don't make a cent.—Philadelphia Times.

If those imported reindeer are not needed for Klondike, the Government might feed them over till next fall and dispose of them to Santa Claus.—Kansas City Journal.

The Virginia Legislature proposes to tax dogs and bachelors. Evidently the Virginia legislators look upon bachelors as men who have gone to the dogs.—Salt Lake Herald.

Having gone to the trouble and expense of meeting so many nice people abroad, it is not strange that Gen. Miles doesn't feel like turning in and fighting them.—Washington Post.

Perhaps Senator Mason thinks that the simplest way to get rid of the rival sources of American humor, the hotel clerk in particular, is to knock them out.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is being urged now as a popular consideration in behalf of Greater New York that citizens of limited means can go to the country this summer without leaving the city.—Houston Post.

At its recent meeting the sugar trust held back from division some $32,000,000 in profits as a "working fund." What kind of a scheme is it going to "work" now?—Salt Lake Herald.

Through some unaccountable oversight the Philadelphia aldermen defeated an ordinance providing for a loan of $11,000,000. Is the Philadelphia alderman losing his cunning?—Washington Post.

Chicago is being charged with being for "sin and silver," and soon some Westerner will stigmatize New Yorkers as being grovelers for gold. The alliteration argument works all sorts of ways.—Boston Globe.

Mary Elizabeth Lease preached in New York on Sunday, and the sum and substance of her sermon was that the poor human caterpillar on the social cabbage is multiplying more rapidly than the cabbage.—Boston Herald.

### OVER IN CANADA.

**Interesting Notes of What Our Dominion Neighbors Are Doing.**

Thirty applications are already in for Yukon railway charters from the Federal Parliament.

Winnipeg is to have an abattoir and cold storage warehouse with a capacity of 1,000 cattle weekly, the first of the series of these establishments in connection with the proposed dead meat trade.

Strong pressure is being exerted upon the authorities to allow parties the right of shipping whisky into Yukon. Several syndicates are prepared to ship in 100,000 gallons on which the profit would be at least half a million. So far no liquor permits have been granted.

A large American packing firm is going to make a pretty close test of the bacon question. They have imported a double deck carload of Canadian porkers, 180 to 200 pounds. These they will cure along with an equal number of picked American hogs. The two lots will be kept separate and sold on the English market as American bacon. If the Canadians bring most money the American farmers will be advised to feed in the Canadian fashion.

The trade statistics for the year 1897 show the following results: Imports, calendar year, 1897, value, $115,979,713; imports, calendar year, 1896, value, $111,592,189; increase in 1897, $4,387,524. Exports, calendar year, 1897, value, $154,676,089; exports, calendar year, 1896, value, $125,822,164; increase, 1897, $28,853,925. Total trade, calendar year, 1897, $270,655,802; total trade, calendar year, 1896, $237,414,353; increased total trade, 1897 over 1896, $33,241,449. Duty collected, calendar year, 1897, $20,337,467; 1896, $19,879,643; increase, $457,824.

### JAPAN WITHDRAWS OBJECTIONS

**Willing that Hawaiian Annexation Be Carried Out as Planned.**

Japan has been removed as an element in the opposition to the ratification of the annexation treaty between the Hawaiian Islands and the United States. This result has been attained by the conclusion of an agreement between this Government and that of Japan, as represented by Minister Toru-Hoshi, which, by practically settling the status of the Japanese in Hawaii, removes the only substantial difference that has existed between the two Governments. The correspondence between Minister Hoshi and the State Department has been directed to a satisfactory settlement of the status of the resident Japanese in Hawaii, and this last point has been adjusted, so far as the executive branch is capable of acting independently, the agreement being reduced to the shape of a written memorandum. It is understood to be a recognition of the rights of the Japanese in Hawaii to claim equal rights with the Japanese in the United States after the taking effect of the treaty with Japan proclaimed in 1895.

### KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS DECISIONS

**Action of the Supreme Tribunal in the New York Case.**

The supreme tribunal of the Knights of Pythias at Indianapolis decided the New York case, being an appeal by Grand Chancellor Kruski of New York from the decision of the grand tribunal as to whether the funds of a subordinate lodge can be used for other than funeral and weekly benefits. The decision is that the grand tribunal did have jurisdiction over the differences presented in the case and the decision of the grand tribunal is therefore reversed, with an order that the case be dismissed from the docket below. In the absence of a new case this practically disposes of the point at issue. The grand tribunal of New York held that the lodge had no authority to adopt a section in its by-laws for the trust funds of a lodge for other than the purposes indicated.

### WHAT CUBAN WAR COST SPAIN.

**Has Spent $240,000,000 and Has Not Conquered the Island.**

Official information shows that the Cuban war from February, 1895, to December, 1897, cost Spain $240,000,000, beyond which the arrears due from the Cuban treasury exceed $40,000. The Government considers that it has enough money with which to face war expenditures at the rate of $85,000,000 per annum until the Cortez meets in the middle of April, when it will immediately apply for authority to raise more money, with the guarantee of the royal treasury by pledging further sources of peninsular revenue.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the author; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. *Write only on one side of the paper.* Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

Down in Oklahoma, where the settlers burn Indians, the redskins think there is a live issue at stake.

Queen Victoria is to have a new seagoing yacht costing a million dollars. And yet the Queen never gets half seas over.

Another advance is to be made in the price of castor oil. The small boy will not grumble if it gets clear out of his mother's reach.

According to a tobacco manufacturer, the consumption of chewing tobacco in the United States is falling off. People are eschewing it, in other words.

Gen. Miles is reported to have said that foreign wars develop a country's backbone. And foreign wars are frequently developed by a country's back talk.

"A music bath is an excellent treatment for a tired mind," says a medical authority. But, of course, such a bath shouldn't be taken where the Wagnerian waves are running mountain high.

A Pennsylvania rope factory is to be removed to Kentucky. We have all along been confident that the lynching business in that State would sooner or later attract outside enterprise and capital.

Once there was a small boy who bought newspapers at 5 cents apiece and sold them at the same price, "just to get to holler." The same cogent and convincing reason apparently holds good in the case of some orators.

A contemporary says: "The new law cutting down the cost of marriage licenses makes us feel like indulging in a few extra wives." Perhaps, everything considered, it would be just as well to repeal that law right away.

A French scientist has discovered that the sting of hornets is a perfect antidote for snake bite. All a man has to do when bitten by a snake is to run into a hornets' nest. This is not calculated to make whisky less popular for the purpose.

A cablegram announces that a home for poor authors and poor writers is soon to be established in Antibes, France. This undoubtedly is a very worthy charity; still, it should be remembered that some of the poorest authors in this country are independently wealthy.

"The fools of the world," as a writer suggestively terms them, spent last year at the Monte Carlo gambling tables no less than seven million seven hundred thousand dollars. The figures are official, and show that to keep this particular road to ruin in good repair is expensive business.

The Western Union Company threatens trouble for Spain because of the interference of the Havana officials with its telegraph company. The first thing the Spanish authorities know they will find out that there is a wide difference between bluffing our mild-mannered government and one of our up-to-date corporations.

The prize-ring and the university seem to have little in common, yet it is asserted that a well-known pugilist expends his winnings in sending two sisters through college. It would be easy to make a flippant comment; but unfortunately he is not the only man who has done evil deeds and expected somehow to balance them by good ones.

A secular paper asks what the world would be if it were under the dominion of the "professional" philanthropists. Well, it isn't under their control, and it never will be. The greatest men in the field of philanthropy are strictly amateurs—hard-headed business men who recognize the claims of humanity on those who are permitted to prosper.

Rev. Edith Booker is delivering a lecture through Kansas on "What Is a Man?" A man, dear Edith, is a tender, shrinking creature, whose wide fawn eyes look out into the great whirl about him with startling inquiry—an innocent, trusting dove, nestling upon the neck of a hard world—a sweet field flower, lifting up its face for the sunlight of your womanly affection. That is what a man is, Edith. You yourself are the sturdy oak. Don't forget that.

If children have the great privilege of growing up in an atmosphere of pure thoughts, loving affection, and righteous conduct—if they learn to conquer difficulties, to love truth, to discriminate between good and evil, and always choose the former—all these things will become part of themselves, and will cause them no hesitation in manhood or womanhood, nor occupy the attention they will need to grapple with new duties.

The cities of the country are going more and more deeply into debt for improvement and to a less and less extent apparently are disposed to pay as they go. They are being run on the method of the improvident railway corporation which will never devote current earnings to improvements that can in anywise be deemed measurably permanent and charged to capital account. Meantime it is to be noted that the market for these securities is large to the point almost of being insatiable. They are preferred by investors to the securities of almost any private corporation, however well buttressed financially it may be.

The output of anthracite coal in 1897 was, according to the figures of the Coal Trade Journal, about 2,000,000 tons less than in 1895. The output of bituminous coal in 1897, as shown by the estimates of the Engineering and Mining Journal, was 7,384,700 short tons greater than in 1896. These facts corroborate the statements heretofore made regarding the decrease of anthracite coal. This, however, is not a new development, but one which has been progressing steadily for many years almost unnoticed. In 1897 less than 50,000,000 short tons of anthracite coal were marketed, and more than 144,000,000 tons of bituminous coal, according to the figures given by the Engineering and Mining Journal. As recently as 1880 the output of bituminous coal was only 13,000,000 tons greater than that of anthracite. Last year the output of bituminous coal was more than 95,000,000 tons in excess of the anthracite product. The final link of the chain in the anthracite combination of interests has now been welded, and the natural result will be increased prices and decreased production. It is impracticable to effect such a combination in the bituminous coal business because the producers are too numerous and too widely scattered; keen competition is, therefore, likely to continue, and low prices to prevail. Many manufacturers are now changing, or have already changed, the construction of their furnaces so as to consume bituminous coal instead of anthracite.

The advocates of woman suffrage are likely to find some of their strongest opponents among the women themselves, rather than among the voters of the other sex. In New York and Massachusetts there already exist strong organizations of women who are vigorously opposing the extension of suffrage to their sex and in Illinois there has recently been organized a society having the same object in view. The Illinois association has issued a pamphlet in which it sets out the reasons for taking grounds adverse to woman suffrage. The pamphlet says: "We wish to emphasize what we believe to be the truth, namely, that if men are supreme in the material and political world there is no other power which has the means of moral control so nearly at hand as woman. It is the compensation which she owes the State for the protection which she enjoys in the home, and for immunity from public labor and service, that she should rear her children with right habits and instill into their minds true principles and noble ideals of life, and she cannot do this while she is managing political machines and besieging legislatures." This is probably putting their case on the highest possible grounds, for the day has long since passed when the privilege of suffrage is made to depend upon intelligence or superior mental endowments. The point this organization insists upon is that of duty, and although it may not be at all necessary for a woman who votes to run political machines or besiege legislatures they believe there is a conflict between a woman's duty as wife and mother and her duty as a citizen at the polls with a ballot in her hand. How strong such a sentiment will be to counteract the movement in favor of suffrage, which has already acquired a good deal of momentum in some of the States, it is difficult to say, but that many women feel it to be of moment is evidenced by the formation of these anti-suffrage organizations.

In fact as well as in fiction the life of the rural neighborhood has always centered in the postoffice. Some writers have even pictured it as a sort of temple to which every citizen joyously went to offer a daily sacrifice of gossip. The report of the First Assistant Postmaster General suggests that this representation of the matter was somewhat overdrawn, and that busy men and women would willingly keep away from the postoffice—if the postoffice could come to them. Experiments in rural free delivery of mail matter were carried on during 1897 from forty-three offices in twenty-nine States. The mail-carriers supplied their own equipments, and the miniature postoffice traveled in carts or buggies or on bicycles, according to the carriers' funds—and the state of the roads—warranted. Some of the carriers covered ten square miles of territory every day, but to deliver each piece of mail matter cost the government, on an average, only one and two-thirds cents. The result proved that the carrier's bag conveyed the essential charm of the postoffice. Like other energetic and successful men, the farmer was glad to stay at home and give his time to his own business. He made things easy for the carrier by putting up letter-boxes, and he rewarded the government's enterprise by writing more letters and buying more stamps. To carry on the new service at forty-three postoffices cost not quite twenty-four thousand dollars. This year the department will spend at least twice as much money in this way, and from such carefully-planned beginnings the service will undoubtedly be rapidly extended. All experience sustains the Postmaster General's conclusion, that it would be difficult to point to any like expenditure of public money which would confer greater benefits. To keep the loneliest farmhouse in touch with the every-day life of the vaster world, is to break down the barriers that isolation imposes, and to strengthen the nation's reserve force of public-spirited citizens and happy men.

### What a Man Can't Do.

A man cannot do two things at a time. A woman will broil a steak and see that the coffee does not boil over, and watch that the cat does not steal the remnant of the meat on the kitchen table, and dress the youngest boy, and set the table, and see to the toast, and stir the oatmeal, and give the orders to the butcher, and she can do it all at once, and not half try. Man has done wonders since he came before the public. He has navigated the ocean, he has penetrated the mysteries of the starry heavens, he has harnessed the lightning, and made it light the great cities of the world. But he can't find a reel of thread in his wife's workbasket; he can't discover her pocket in a dress hanging in the closet; he cannot hang out clothes and get them on the line the right end up. He cannot hold clothes' pins in his mouth while he is doing it either. He cannot be polite to somebody he hates. He cannot sew on a button. In short, he cannot do a hundred things that women do almost instinctively.

### A Heavy Animal.

According to Nilsson, the zoologist, the weight of the Greenland whale is 100 tons, or 224,000 pounds—equal to that of eighty-eight elephants or 440 bears.

Some men can hardly wait till they get through telling the Lord how good he is to give them such a dinner before they begin to scold the cook.

## THE THREE OLDEST QUEENS OF EUROPE.

QUEEN LOUISE OF DENMARK.

QUEEN VICTORIA OF GREAT BRITAIN.

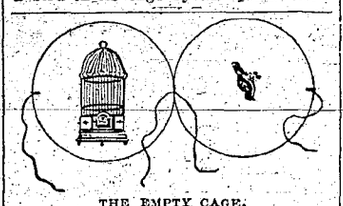
QUEEN OF HANOVER.

## TRICKS FOR PARLOR SPORTS.

**Clever Delusions Once Practiced by Alexander Herrmann.**

There are four little tricks which are said to have originated with the late Alexander Herrman, and which for awhile baffled those who saw them performed by him. Indeed, they continue to be baffling, for their secret is sleight of hand as well as knowledge.

The easiest of them is the putting of a bird in its cage by an optical delu-



THE EMPTY CAGE.

sion. Take a round piece of pasteboard and on one side of it draw a canary bird. If you cannot draw you can cut a small bird out of a picture and paste it on the card. On the other side of the pasteboard draw a cage.

When you show this card to the audience show them the side of the card only upon which the cage is drawn, yet do it in such a way that they imagine they have seen both sides of the pasteboard.

Tie a piece of thread through opposite sides of the card and twirl rapidly before the eyes of your audience. The

THE BIRD IN ITS CAGE.

bird and the cage will move so rapidly that the audience will see a bird in its cage where before they saw an empty cage.

The simple trick of putting a needle through a nickel can be done without private rehearsal. Take a cork and run a needle through it, leaving the point flush with the cork. Now place a nickel between two blocks of wood, put the cork upon it and give the top a sharp blow with a hammer. When you have pulled the cork off the needle the point of the needle will be found to have penetrated the nickel. This is most successfully accomplished by taking a marked nickel from anyone in the company.

Disappear and return a minute later with the needle driven through the nickel.

The very attractive feat of causing a

THREADING A NICKEL.

table to move can be done by means of a thread attached to the trousers leg of the skillful operator. Let the thread be caught also around the leg of the table.

During the evening, as the conversation turns upon peculiar phenomena, the subject of table tipping can be introduced. The wily operator, sitting by a table, suggests that he can make the table move. All are anxious to see him do it. He begins by rubbing the top smartly with a silk handkerchief to generate the electricity. Then he makes peculiar passes over it, and finally, stepping backward, he commands it to follow him. Needless to say, it obeys him, walking faster or slower, according to his demand. If this is practiced upon a dark floor with a slender black silk thread the deception is perfect.

The bird cage delusion suggests another often practiced. A young man in the audience tells a story about going

MAKING THE TABLE MOVE.

to a photographer to get his picture taken. He shows the card, a circular piece of board with his picture upon it. It is mounted a little to one side, but that makes no difference. He now twirls the card by pieces of string, and the delighted audience sees two photographs side by side, one of the young man and the other of a pretty young woman. Of course, the young woman's picture was mounted on the reverse side of the card, but when twirled rapidly they seemed to be side by side.

### Absolute Truth.

The eldest son of a certain family is devoted to a worthy young woman who has a tendency to be exceedingly stout. The suitor's younger brothers, with a deplorable lack of delicacy, chaff him upon his affection and the absurdity of his appearing in public with a lady of twice his size. But their mother, a woman of wit and humor, not only takes his part, but does it with weapons so sharp that sometimes it is hard to tell which way they cut. One day the young man announced his intention of going to a lecture that evening.

"Who's going with you?" called the most unbearable of the boys.

"There, my dear," said the mother, "don't ask questions. It's very ill-bred."

"But I want to know! I want to know awfully. Say, Harold, who is it? One, or more than one?"

"Don't notice him, Harold," said the mother, with dignity in her voice, but with merriment in her eye. "I'll answer for you. Harold is going with a large party."

## PARIS.

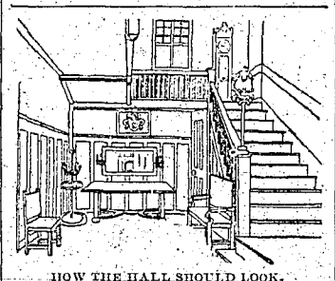
**An Extraordinary Example of Outward Beauty and Inward Filth.**

"For a month," says Miss Lillian Bell, writing of Paris—one of her bright letters of travel—in the Ladies' Home Journal, "I have been in this city of limited republicanism; this extraordinary example of outward beauty and inward ungleanness; this bewildering cosmopolis of cheap luxuries and expensive necessities; this curious city of contradictions, where you might eat your breakfast from the streets—they are so clean—but where you must close your eyes to the spectacles of the curbstones; this beautiful, whited sepulchre, where exists the unwritten law, 'Commit any offense you will, provided you submerge it in poetry and flowers;' this exponent of outward observances, where a gentleman will deliberately push you into the street if he wishes to pass you in a crowd, but where his action is condoned by his inexpressible manner of raising his hat to you, and the heartfelt sincerity of his apology; where one man will run a mile to restore a lost franc, but if you ask him to change a gold piece he will steal five; where your eyes are ravished with the beauty, and the greenness, and the smoothness and apparent ease of living of all its inhabitants: where your mind is filled with the pictures, the music, the art, the general atmosphere of culture and wit; where the cooking is so good but so elusive, and where the shops are so bewitching that you have spent your last dollar without thinking, and you are obliged to cable for a new letter of credit from home before you know it—this is Paris."

## HOUSE ENTRANCES.

**Decorations that Are Proper for the Hall and Vestibule.**

The library and drawing-room best satisfy the needs of family and friendly communion. The vestibule should be formal in its furnishings, and the hall a little less so, a step in gradation between the entrance and the private part of the house. The door from the vestibule is not only a means of ingress, but it is also a barrier between the inmates and the outside world. For this reason



HOW THE HALL SHOULD LOOK.

curtains on the inner glass door are almost necessary. Thought should determine that everything in the vestibule is weather-proof. If there be no marble or mosaic floor, linoleum makes an excellent substitute. Wood is easily marred by wind and rain.

If a hall is used only as a passageway delicacy in ornament and treatment is lost. There is no leisure to examine them. Only the first impression counts. Forcible, simple lines, and strong massing of light and shade are essential. Prominent, continuous patterns in the wall paper are not advisable. They disturb the simplicity of composition. Single figures, placed at regular intervals and architectural in character are suitable to the wall. Pictures should be few in number and decorative in composition and coloring. The mural effect of the picture is more appreciative than the motif. The light in a hall is better diffused if it comes from above. The furniture should consist of benches and straight-backed chairs—perhaps a wooden chest. Everything should be formal in design and treatment, suggesting rest, not repose. A mirror is useful and lends apparent size.

If it be desirable to carpet a hall, and if the carpet possesses a border, the whole will be better in the form of a rug rather than cut to the irregularities of the room. If the stairs have covering, the color should be strong, and it is desirable that there should be no obstructive pattern. A hall should be cheerful and bright, but at the same time dignified in appearance. Attractiveness but not familiarity is its best attribute.

## A UNIQUE DISTINCTION.

**Daughter of a Revolutionary Hero and Widow of a Veteran of 1812.**

Mary Forbes Cobb, of New London, Ind., enjoys the distinction of being the daughter of a revolutionary soldier and the widow of a veteran of the war of 1812. She was born in Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 11, 1803. Her father was an officer in the revolutionary war, serving five years with distinction and being several times wounded in battle.

Mrs. Cobb's father was Capt. Daniel Gano, whose father and four brothers

MARY FORBES COBB.

also served their country faithfully and well at that critical period. The senior member of this fighting family, John Gano, was chaplain of Washington's favorite company of archers.

Mrs. Cobb's first husband, Louis H. Bryan, the great-grandfather of William Jennings Bryan, whom she married in 1820 in Clark County, Ky., was a widower, a veteran of the war of 1812. The elder Bryan was a private soldier in a company of Kentucky militia mustered by Capt. Isaac Cunningham. Louis H. Bryan died in 1834, and a few years later the widow was married to Elisha Cobb, who died in 1844. Mrs. Cobb's last widowhood has extended over a period of fifty-four years.

Mrs. Cobb has lived in the times of all the Presidents since Washington. Her Kentucky home was near the Henry Clay homestead, and she was well acquainted with the great commoner. She distinctly remembers the visits of De Kalb and Lafayette to America. She is the mother of eleven children, five by her first marriage and six by her second.

### An Inconsistent Angel.

She joined the Audubon society.
Because she loved the birdies; but, alack,
Her husband pleaded for the seals in vain,
She did not weep to hear how they were slain,
And so he had to whack up for the sack!

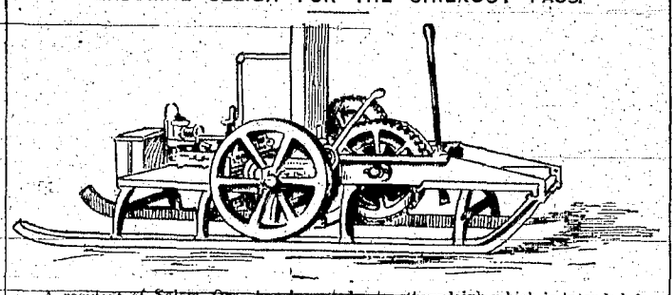
### Uses Only English.

The king of Greece, when conversing with the members of his family, never employs any but the English language. He seldom speaks French and only uses Greek when compelled to do so.

Probably the first thought that comes to a woman in a railroad accident is how silly it was of her to put on her old petticoat that morning.

The man with a shady character ought to be able to keep cool.

## GASOLINE SLEIGH FOR THE CHILKOOT PASS.



A resident of Salem, Ore., has invented a traction sleigh which is intended for use on the Chilkoot pass, between Dyea and the lakes. It carries a gasoline engine, mounted on a framework of wrought steel runners curved at both ends. The engine works a drum, around which is coiled 300 feet of ⅜-inch steel cable. The cable, which weighs 200 pounds, is carried ahead as it unwinds, and is made fast to a rock, tree or any other natural projection. The winding of the cable around the drum by the gasoline engine draws the sled, with a train of freight-laden sleds attached to it, to the point ahead. The sled is expected to average four miles a day. It consumes six gallons of gasoline a day and ten gallons of water. The sled is to be shipped from San Francisco, where it was made, to Seattle by steamer.

## TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

**Forty of Them Have Been Arranged For, to Be Held Next Summer.**

Superintendent of Public Instruction Jason E. Hammond has arranged a list of forty teachers' institutes to be held during the coming summer months, as follows:

Arenac County at Standish, eight days, commencing Aug. 8. F. L. Keeler, conductor.

Benzie County at Benzonia, three weeks, commencing July 11. G. R. Catton, conductor.

Berrien County, four meets, commencing July 18. F. R. Hathaway, conductor.

Branch County, four meets, commencing July 18. C. A. McGee, conductor.

Calhoun County at Marshall, four weeks, commencing July 18. G. J. Edgecombe, instructor.

Cass County at Cassopolis, two weeks, commencing Aug. 22. F. R. Hathaway, conductor.

Charlevoix County at Charlevoix, five days, commencing Aug. 29. J. G. Monroe, conductor.

Cheboygan County at Cheboygan, two weeks, commencing July 18. H. R. Pattengill, conductor.

Clare and Isabella counties at Mt. Pleasant, four weeks, commencing July 11. J. G. Monroe, conductor.

*Clinton County at St. Johns, four* weeks, commencing July 18. F. D. Smith, conductor.

Eaton County at Charlotte, four weeks, commencing July 18. Delos Fall, conductor.

Genesee County at Flint, two weeks, commencing Aug. 22. G. J. Edgecombe, conductor.

Gladwin County at Gladwin, two weeks, commencing Aug. 22. C. J. Collins, conductor.

Grand Traverse and Leelanau counties at Traverse City, four weeks, commencing July 18. C. H. Gurney, conductor.

Hillsdale County at Hillsdale, four weeks, commencing July 18. D. J. Gier, conductor.

Huron County at Bad Axe, four weeks, commencing July 18. C. T. Grawn, conductor.

Ingham County at Agricultural College, four weeks, commencing July 8. C. L. Bemis, conductor.

Ionia County at Ionia, two weeks, commencing Aug. 22. Delos Fall, conductor.

Iosco County at East Tawas, two weeks, commencing Aug. 22. G. A. McGee, conductor.

Jackson County at Jackson, four weeks, commencing July 18. J. K. Osgersby, conductor.

Kent County at Grand Rapids, four weeks, commencing July 18. H. C. Latt, conductor.

Lake County at Reed City, four weeks, commencing July 18. J. H. Kayl, conductor.

Lapeer County at Lapeer, four weeks, commencing July 18. R. D. Bailey, conductor.

Lenawee County at Adrian, four weeks, commencing July 18. D. B. Waldo, conductor.

Livingston County at Howell, eight days, commencing Aug. 8. J. G. Monroe, conductor.

Mackinac County at St. Ignace, one week, commencing Aug. 29. M. O. Graves, conductor.

Macomb County at Armada, one week, commencing Aug. 1. C. McKenney, conductor.

Midland County at Midland, eight days, commencing Aug. 8. N. H. Hayden, conductor.

Montcalm County at Greenville, four weeks, commencing July 18. J. W. Simmons, conductor.

Oakland County at Pontiac, four weeks, commencing July 18. W. J. McKone, conductor.

Ottawa County at Grand Haven, four weeks, commencing July 18. A. Hamlin, conductor.

Sanilac County at Marlette, four weeks, commencing July 18. E. L. Briggs, conductor.

Shiawassee County at Corunna, one week, commencing Aug. 22. W. W. Ferris, conductor.

St. Clair County at Port Huron, eight days, commencing Aug. 8. C. McKenny, conductor.

Tuscola County at Vassar, four weeks, commencing July 18. H. C. Rankin, conductor.

Van Buren County at Paw Paw, four weeks, commencing July 18. R. D. Briggs, conductor.

Washtenaw County, four weeks, commencing July 18. C. O. Hoyt, conductor.

Wayne County, place not determined, four weeks, commencing July 18. S. B. Laird, conductor.

Wexford County, eight days, commencing Aug. 8. W. Y. Sage, conductor.

## MICHIGAN BANKS.

**Resume of State Commissioner Just's Recent Annual Report.**

In his annual report State Banking Commissioner Just says, in part:

The banks of the State on the whole are declared to be in much better condition than for some years past. The fact that there has been an average of but one bank failure a year during the ten years the present State banking law has been in existence, leads the commissioner to say that it is the most perfect banking law of which he has any knowledge, and that if banks are conducted within its provisions there need be no failures whatever.

When the present State banking law was enacted, ten years ago, there were 80 State and 115 national banks in Michigan. Now there are 177 State banks, 3 trust companies and 82 national banks. Seventeen national banks have changed over to the State system, ten have failed and six have gone into voluntary liquidation. Only one national bank has been organized in the State during the ten years.

During the year just closed six new State banks have been organized and three national banks have come under the State law, as follows: Edmore State bank, Edmore, capital $15,000; Romeo Savings Bank, Romeo, $50,000; State bank, Deckerville, $15,000; Farmers' State bank, Deckerville, $15,000; Gratiot County State bank, St. Louis, $25,000; G. W. Jones' Exchange bank, Marcellus, $40,000; State Savings bank, Ovid, $25,000; Truman Moss' State bank, Sanilac Center, $20,000; State Savings bank, Laurium, $50,000.

The State banks which went into voluntary liquidation during the year are the following: Newberry Savings bank, Newberry, $25,000; Kalamazoo County bank, Schoolcraft, $20,000; First State bank, Homer, $35,000; First State Savings bank, Niles, $25,000. The State bank of Fenton and the People's Savings bank of Mount Pleasant became insolvent during the year and were closed by the commissioner.

Commissioner Just makes some interesting comparisons as to volume of business, etc. One year ago the deposits in the State banks, exclusive of amounts due to banks and bankers, were $65,038,394. Now they are $74,759,467, an increase of $9,721,073.

The deposits in the national banks of the State one year ago, exclusive of amounts due banks and bankers, were $34,400,244. Now they are $39,217,006, an increase of $4,816,762.

The average earnings of the State banks for the year just closed were 6¼ per cent.

### State Items of Interest.

Ingham County's marriage record for 1897 is 370.

Roy Gates, who ran away from the reform school at Lansing, was captured at Jackson.

## SERMONS OF THE WEEK

Christian Fellowship.—Fellowship with Jesus secures the highest culture known to men.—Rev. Dr. F. Sample, Presbyterian, New York City.

Intimacy.—The confidence in God is one of the noblest attributes of the soul, but intimacy causes contempt.—Rabbi Friedman, Denver, Colo.

Divine Help.—Every man must be his own savior. God will help only those that help themselves.—Dr. Joseph Silverman, Hebrew, New York City.

The Mission of Life.—Life is a mission where we are to build the foundations for an illimitable future.—Rev. B. Fay Mills, Evangelist, Boston, Mass.

Discipline.—The trust in Providence robs disappointment of its sting, and sorrow becomes a method of discipline.—Rabbi Friedman, Hebrew, Denver, Colo.

Hope and Faith.—Faith being absent, all is absent. Faith is mightiest where there is neither means nor hope.—Rev. Dr. Roughton, Methodist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Spiritual Courage.—Only a moral hero, while the body quakes and the face is pallid with fear, can rise to spiritual courage.—Rev. H. I. Nicholas, Presbyterian, Philadelphia, Pa.

True Prayer.—Humility is the foundation of all true prayer, and without it every other grace of the soul will wither and die.—Rev. Edward McHugh, Methodist, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Human Destiny.—There is but one destiny. Some day every soul, however stained, however small, however distorted, shall rise.—Dr. Minot J. Savage, Unitarian, New York City.

The Bond of Society.—Truth at all costs should be the watchword of every honest soul. The bond of society is confidence whose basis is truth.—Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, Baptist, Chicago, Ill.

The Only Way.—We must bring the affections and intellect into closer conjunction if we would reach a fully developed manhood and womanhood.—Mrs. Celia T. Woolley, Independent, Chicago, Ill.

Sacred Work.—All work done in a religious spirit is sacred work, for Christianity ennobles and consecrates all work which is done for the welfare of man.—Bishop Fallows, Episcopalian, Chicago, Ill.

Looking Backward.—Thousands of men and women start for the kingdom, but they look back. Man, if you look back, you are not fit for the kingdom of heaven.—Rev. James McFarland, Presbyterian, Denver, Colo.

Home and Harmony.—Put honor on the mother, and the home goes up in sweetness and harmony and elevation of sentiment and in all refining influences.—Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble, Congregationalist, Chicago, Ill.

Heavenly Beauty.—Even the wayside mud puddle, if viewed at the proper angle, is a thing of beauty and mirrors the sky and reflects in its bosom the clouds of heaven.—Rev. J. D. Long, Presbyterian, Babylon, N. Y.

Answer to Prayer.—The lesson for you and for me is that the best answer to our prayers is in God's coming to us and revising our plans for higher use.—Bishop W. F. Nichols, Episcopalian, San Francisco, Cal.

## Bench and Bar.

A Missouri justice of the peace at the close of a case announced with great dignity: "I will hold this case under advisement until next Monday morning, at which time I will render judgment for the plaintiff."

It is said of an Illinois judge who as an attorney had been somewhat noted as an objector that during his term on the bench when an improper question was asked by a lawyer exclaimed, "I object." As the hilarity in the court room subsided he said with great dignity, "That objection is sustained." No one took exception.

Enthusiasm and emotion in an official document appear for once at least in an ancient report by a Mexican officer who had been commissioned to place a grantee in possession of land. He says: "I took him by the hand and led him over the whole tract, he shouting and plucking up grass and throwing stones in the name of the king, saying, 'Long live our beloved monarch, Don Fernando VII., whom God may preserve,' with hurrahs and shouts, and I shed tears of delight at his acclamations."

### Unique Celebration.

A highly-esteemed midwife at Stolfe, in Germany, celebrated lately a singular feast. She had just assisted at the birth of her 6,000th child to whom she had given services, and, in honor of that event, she invited all the children whom she had helped to come into the world to her country house to partake of a banquet. Very many big and little children accepted the invitation, passing a pleasant afternoon. When they left in the evening they made a torchlight procession past their benefactor's house, and then took the train to Berlin.—Lloyd's London Weekly.

### A Peculiar Bridge.

French engineers are constructing a peculiar bridge over the Seine at Rouen. On each bank of the river miniature Eiffel towers 175 feet high have been erected. From these heavy steel cables will support a track bed, which is to be suspended 160 feet above the surface of the water. Moving platforms on wheels are to be run backwards and forwards over this track bed on rails, and from them will hang huge chairs, to which will be attached monster swinging carriages.

### Famous House.

A London broker announces that for rent the house in Upper Holloway, London, formerly occupied by Claude Duval and Dick Turpin.

# The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1898.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.


## POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The Democrats of the U. S. Senate should at least thank the Republicans for giving them a man of brains for a leader. The old party seems to need a man to Teller what to do and make her do it!

He will be a valuable acquisition to the Republican counsels of the senate and will speedily forge to the front as a master political leader. Altogether, Maryland has done herself credit by the election of Louis E. McComas as United States senator.—Philadelphia Times (Dem.)

Judge Theodore Botkin, Commander of the Department of Kansas G. A. R., says of the last ruling of the Pension Bureau — against the testimony of kinsfolks—that it deprives the claimant of rights which a negro, arraigned for chicken stealing in Alabama, would be granted. —Nat. Tribune.

From a party standpoint the Republicans of Maryland are paying a debt of gratitude by sending Judge McComas to the senate. His congressional district was the heart of Repubblicanism in Maryland, and much of the growth and spread of party sentiment in the state is the result of his efforts.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It must make the old wheel horses of Democracy in the United States Senate hot under the collar when asked, "What next?" to have to answer, "O, we don't know; go and ask Teller." And yet only a year and a half ago Teller wept at St. Louis because he had to leave the Republican party and associate with Democrats.—Inter-Ocean.

Some curious student of political history has dug out the fact that fourteen men, who occupied the presidential chair, have favored annexation of Hawaii, and an equal number of men holding the position of Secretary of State. President McKinley and the Republican party seem to be in pretty good company in their efforts in behalf of this important step.

The Dingley tariff is evidently getting in its work and accomplishing all its friends claimed for it. Owing to heavy interest falling due last month a deficit was anticipated, but the monthly comparative statement of the government receipts and expenditures shows that for the month of January the receipts aggregated $37,333,629 and the expenditures $36,696,711, leaving a surplus for the month of $636,917.

"I planted my potatoes last year in May, and had the best quality of tubers I ever raised," said an intelligent agriculturist to a CadillacNews reporter recently. This volunteer statement emphasizes what this paper has persistently advocated that potatoes be planted as early as corn is planted in northern Michigan. The late planting of potatoes in northern Michigan has done much to injure their market value in recent years, and has also been damaging to the high reputation which potatoes raised here have attained.

The Standard ventures the assertion that 99 per cent. of the men who are howling against pensions, neither helped fight a single active campaign of the last war, nor do they realize the wear and tear of an aggressive campaign on men at the front. Standing up to be shot at is only one of the incidents of war.—One of the severest strains in the army was the sleeping on the damp ground. Think of wading in mud all day, on half rations, or on no rations at all, and then lying in the mud all night. If these soldier haters could experience a little active soldiering they would soon stop their everlasting whining.—Sterling (Ill.) Standard.

Lansing, Mich. In his annual report Assistance Adjutant Gen., Col. C.V.R. Pond, Michigan department, G. A. R., shows 379 posts in good standing, with a total membership of 15,736. Six posts, with 116 members failed to report, and 2,984 members are on the suspended list. Eight new posts were organized and six disbanded; 640 new members were mustered, 711 were reinstated, 338 died, and 109 were honorably discharged.

During the year a total of $19,990.-99 were expended by posts for relief and incidentals, the total balance in in the hands of post quartermasters is 11,823.96; the aggregate value of real estate owned by posts is 32,187.-33; the value of post furniture, etc., is $41,244.13, and the total value of all post property is $85,235.42. A total of $30,442.63 were paid into the various post funds during the year.

## Additional Local Items.

H. Joseph made a business trip to Bay City, yesterday.

J. K. Wright was in Roscommon on legal business, yesterday.

Comrade A. B. Corwin enjoys his new house so thoroughly that he almost forgot to return thanks to those who assisted him, more especially the G.A.R. members, but does it now in accordance with the late maxim "Better late than never."

Mrs Charles Barber and family wishes to extend their grateful thanks to their friends and neighbors in Frederic, for the kindly attention given them during the sickness, and at the last rites of the husband and father.

John Randall, of the Mio Mail and Express, will leave for a time the jack pines of Oscoda county, and look after his mining intersts in the Black Hills. There is talk that J. E. Dudley will publish his paper with the Rose City News.—West Br. Times.

Several of the farmers have told us that the roller was far ahead of the snow-plow for making roads over deep snow, as the next snow blows off, instead of filling up the track. The roads have been well nigh impassible for the past week.

A letter from Rev. W. H. James, from Bowling Green, Ohio, says he is yet on crutches from an injury received three months ago. His health is failing so that he will leave the ministry and return to Northern Michigan. We should be glad to welcome him to Crawford county again as would a host of his old friends.

We renew our reccommendation of last week, that everybody having land in this county, look carefully over the descriptions in the tax list supplement, and see if they have any lands delinquent.

John Burt was sick enough one day last week, so he did not go to work, and therefore had an opportnuity to see his family by daylight. He was wonderfully surprised to see how large a girl he had, almost as large as her mother.

A letter from Comrade S. Cassimer, dated February 1st, from Hollywood, Alabama, says they were having their second snow storm there this year, the first being New-Years morning, and the mercury registered 18, which was colder than some of the children ever experienced. Good bye to the orange crop.

We are informed from reliable sources that the M. C. R. R. Co. now contemplate extending the Lewiston Branch across to Hillman the coming year. Hillman will be its terminus until the large tracts of timber, lying between here and Hillman, have been removed.—Lewiston Journal.

Any of our readers who have lost a red yearling heifer, and a red yearling steer, last fall, will do well to correspond with John Quinn, Pros. Att'y, Harrison, Mich., as he has convicted one thief and caught the other who drove such animals from this direction into his county. The animals are yet alive.

## From Pere Cheney.

FEBRUARY, 2d, 1898.

EDITOR AVALANCHE:

Your correspondent from Center Plains seems to feel cross-grained toward his neighbors. He says, we have got some men who never think of any one but themselves, and that these same men before they got a start, were ready for a lift. I acknowledge it, and who is not, but furthermore these same men have been ready and willing to help others. I have lived in this neighborhood for a number of years, and I have found them ever ready to respond to the call of distress. Because a person has a grudge against one neighbor, either real or imaginary, he should not condemn the others. Remember, all is not gold that glitters.

The late blizzards have filled up the roads so that it keeps the farmers busy trying to keep them open.

James Burton is cutting wood for his father.

One day last week two ladies went to Roscommon. After upsetting twice, they reached home without any damage done, except the end board of the cutter seat being broke off. They say they will try it again.

F. Barber is busy trying to keep the roads open to his neighbors with snow plow and shovel.

C. I. Richardson is putting in his time cutting wood, doing chores and reading. He says he wishes the snow was not so deep.

Last Saturday the men of this place were out with their teams, breaking roads.

The party at E. T. Waldrons' was a success, about forty being present. Good music, with a good supper interspersed with some literary exercises and social chat made the time pass very pleasantly.

The storms of the past week have put a stop to our partles. I am sorry, as we miss them.

Born—Jan. 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gregory, a daughter.

JACK PINE BREEZE.

## Value of Michigan Lands.

The favorable conditions which have attended farming operations in this State the past year have had the effect of turning the attention of many to agriculture, in some of its various branches, as an avocation. The demand for farming lands has grown rapidly, especially in the last three or four months as shown by the frequent letters received at this office inquiring in what section of the State cheap farm lands could be purchased. The change in farm lands from extreme depression in value, with no purchasers at any prices, is one of the hopeful signs of the times, for it will be reflected in the increased value of every farm in the State, and restore a part at least of what has been lost during the past ten years.

In this section we wish to call attention of those who are intersted in agriculture, the many advantages Michigan offers to the industrious and enterprising. Her position is a commanding one, and her facilities for cheap and rapid transportation by lake and rail are greater than those enjoyed by any other State in the Union. Every part of the State is connected with the great markets of the country either by water or rail, or both, and the crops produced within her borders can be sent to the seaboard, or distributed over the great West, at a minimum of cost. Besides this advantage, the great iron, copper, salt and lumber industries, a part of her magnificent endowment, affords a great market for much of her agricultural products. Then her climate is such that no State in the Union can show an equal diversity in agricultural products. Whatever branch of agriculture a man may wish to follow—grain or stock raising, fruit or vegetable growing, or darying—he can find soil and climatic conditions within her borders peculiarly adapted to his requirements. And when products are ready for market it will not require a third or one-half of them to get the balance transported to the points where they command the highest prices. Many who left for the West during the past ten years have since regretted it. A letter from a Dakota farmer received a few days ago said: "I formerly lived in Lapeer County, and I wish I were there now."

The above article from the MICHIGAN FARMER should arrest the attention of every homeseeker in the state. This section has large areas of as good farming land as there is in the Union, with all the advantages of the older sections, and the land can be bought at a nominal price.

THERE is marked variety in the Februrary number of THE CENTURY. The scene of Mrs. Harrison's "Good Americans" changes from the Berkshires to Constantinople and the Ægean, the love story having for background a running sketch of travel. In the series of "Heroes of Peace," J. A. Riis writes of "Heroes Who Fight Fire," his article being illustrated by Jay Hambridge. An unusual novel paper is "My Bedouin Friends," by. R. Talbot Kelly, with pictures by himself, setting forth unique adventures in the Eryptian desert. Other subjects that are treated are "The Great Exposition at Omaha," by the supervising architect; "Currency Reform," by a member of the Monetary Commission. An account and fac-simile of the MS. of "Auld Lang Syne," owned by Mrs. Pruyn, of Albany, with an unpublished portrait of Burns. "President Lincoln's Visiting-Card," the story of the parole of a Confederate prisoner, obtained of a boy of fifteen, and "The First and Last Writings of Washington," shown in fac-simile. All the prose articles but four in the body of the magazine are illustrated.

## Maple Forest Drifts.

Maple Forest citizens were all quarantined last week. It is not a red card of disease that is seen on the farm house gate, but snow piled so high you can't see it.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Coventry are enjoying a visit from their eldest daughter Lillian.

Claude Thompkins got his team down in the snow on the hill near Knibbs' place, and hurt the horses on the barbed wire fence.

Lizzie Cobb has gone to Detroit, to be present at her grandmother's golden wedding, on the 5th of Feb'y.

Will Johnson is drawing bark for Mr. Riley at Frederic.

Miss Edna Goss, of Frederic has gone to live with her aunt at Eaton Rapids. She leaves a certain crusty Bach with the blues.

W. R. Edwards and wife, who left here in September last to take up their residence in Colorado, returned on the early train this morning, and will again take up their residence at Jack Pine. We have not met them since their return, but from the tone of a letter received from the old gentlemen recently, they are only too glad to get back to Northern Michigan and home. They have many friends in this section who are glad to welcome them back,—Ros. News.







The "Round Up" of Farmer's Institutes for the year will be held at Lansing, Feb. 23d, 24th and 25th. A programme has been prepared which will be full of interest, and the best speakers of the state and nation will be present. Hon. A. E. Palmer, of Kalkaska, will speak on the "Possibilities of Northern Michigan," and we may be assured of honest representation by him.

Auditor General Dix has earned the gratitude of the people of this state by the introduction and enforcement of correct business methods in every department of his office. The books were never in more perfect shape, and innumerable errors that had crept in, have been rectified. In short Dix is Auditor General of Michigan, recognizes his responsibility, and attends to the business, instead of leaving it to subordinates, who are held in line as much as though it were all his private matters.



### Chancery Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN } S.S.
County of Crawford, }

ERNEST N. SALLING, RASMUS HANSON NELS MICHELSON, co-partners,
—and—
GEORGE L. ALEXANDER and MARY L. MCKNIGHT, Complainants,
vs.
JOHN STALEY and CHAUNCEY C. TRENCH, Defendants.

34th JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, IN CHANCERY.

Suit pending in the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in Chancery, at Grayling, on the 24th day of January, A. D. 1898.

In this cause it appearing from the affidavit of O. Palmer, on file, that Chauncey C. Trench, one of the above named defendants, is not a resident of this state, but is a resident of Florida; and that the residence of John Staley, the other defendant named, is unknown, that he is absent from or concealed within said state.

On motion of complainants solicitors it is ordered that the appearance of the said John Staley and Chauncey C Trench be entered here within five months from the date of this order, and in case of their appearance they cause their answer to the bill of complaint to be filed, and a copy thereof served on the complainants solicitors within twenty days after service on them of a copy of said bill, and notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill be taken as confessed by said defendants, and it is further ordered that within twenty days the complainants cause a notice of this order to be published in the "Crawford Avalanche," a newspaper printed, published and circulated in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, or that they cause a copy of this order to be personally served on said non-resident defendants, at least twenty days before the time above described for their appearance.

NELSON SHARPE,
CIRCUIT JUDGE,
34th Judicial Circuit.

GEORGE L. ALEXANDER,
JOSEPH PATTERSON,
JAMES K. WRIGHT,
O. PALMER,
Solicitors for Complainants. jan27-7w

### Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT GRAYLING, MICH.,
January 28th, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Grayling, Mich., on March 18th, 1898, viz: Carl Paetzke, Homestead Application No. 9507, for the SE¼, Section 16, Tp. 27 N. R. 2, W. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Peter Aebli, Fred F. Hoesli, Henry Feldhauser, Hugo Schreiber, all of Grayling, Mich.

feb3— OSCAR PALMER, REGISTER.

# The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1898.


## LOCAL ITEMS.

DIED—Friday, Feb. 4th, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilson.

Save postage by subscribing for a Magazine, at J. W. Sorensons'.

TO RENT—Four room cottage in good condition. Enquire at this office.

For Comic Valentines, go to Fournier's Drug Store.

Unclaimed Letters—Alb. Lavinge; John McPhee; Shep. Kamp.

**Buy a Garland Stove of S. H. & Co., and keep warm.**

Hugo Schreiber, of Grove township, was in town last Saturday.

Buy your Valentines at J. W. Sorenson's.

Snow is said to be three feet on the level, in the vicinity of Frederic.

Fifteen bars of Lion Soap for 25 cents, at Claggetts'.

J. J. Niederer of Maple Forest, was in town last Friday.

Dolls and Toys of all descriptions, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Dr. Ellis, dentist, is now located at West Branch.

Pure Maple Syrup for your Pancakes, at Claggetts'.

Comrade Burton, of Center Plains township, was in town, yesterday.

For Sentimental and Comic Valentines, go to Fournier's Drug Store.

**Order the Delineator of S. H. & Co.**

Mrs. Wm. Metcalf, of Cent. Plains township, was in town, yesterday.

Claggetts' Golden Sunrise Tea can't be beat. Only 25 cents. Try it.

H. Christianson and H. Moon, of Beaver Creek township, were in town Tuesday.

Leave your subscription for Magazines, etc., with J. W. Sorenson, and save your postage.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. C., Saturday afternoon, the 12th., at the usual hour.

For Comic, Sentimental and Fancy Valentines, go the drug store of L. Fournier.

T. A. Carney returned from a business trip to Bay City, yesterday. He reports the snow nearly gone.

**Bring your Wheat and Rye to S. H. & Co.**

Regular meeting of Crawford Tent No. 192 K. O. T. M., Saturday evening, the 12th.

Henry Moon came in from Beaver Creek, last Saturday, and like the rest complains of the deep snow.

S. S. Claggett offers $5,000 reward for any impurities found in his Buckwheat Flour. Try it.

Wm. Pringle crossed the lake from Muskegon, and now gives his address as Rib Lake, Wis.

Subscriptions received for all the leading magazines, at lowest rates, at J. W. Sorenson's.

The thermometer registered 4 degrees below zero, last Thursday night.

**Order Butterick's Patterns of S. H. & Co.**

John Rouse has returned from the east, and resumed his place behind the counter at Claggett's.

Subscriptions received for all the leading magazines, at lowest rates, at J. W. Sorenson's.

The genial countenance of D. M. Kneeland was beaming on his friends here for a few hours, Monday.

I will sell, rent or exchange farm for other property. Enquire of Mrs. A. J. Rose, at Dr. Woodworth's.

Dr. Flynn, of West Branch, was in town Monday, assisting Dr. Insley in a surgical operation.

Some wonderfully fine fish are being caught in the lakes through the ice. W. A. Masters secured one weighing 14 pounds.

**Ladies, call at S. H. & Co's. store and get a Metropolitan Fashion Sheet free.**

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 12th., at the usual hour.

JA-VO Blend is the name of Claggetts' 25 cent Coffee. Best on earth for the money.

A masquerade ball will be given at the town hall, in Frederic, on Monday evening, Feb. 21st, '98. Dance and supper $1.00.

Subscriptions received for all the leading magazines at lowest rates, at J. W. Sorenson's.

Salling, Hanson & Co., of Grayling are starting a colony of Danes at Houghton Lake, in Roscommon co. Thousands of acres has been purchased. The land is good and is sold at a nominal price.—Det. Tribune.

Subscriptions received for all the leading magazines at lowest rates, at J. W. Sorenson's.

Game Warden E. Purchase came in from his farm, Friday, and said the roads were the nearest impassable he had ever known them.

Our stock of perfumes is made up of the choicest Foreign and American odors on the market.

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE.

Attorney L. Ostrander came down to take part in a log lien suit, last Friday. He reports snow to spare in that vicinity.

Supervisor Hoesli, of Blaine, was in town Saturday, looking after the needs of some of his towns people, who are in need of help.

**S. H. & Co. are buying Wheat and Rye, and paying highest market price for it.**

Rev. R. L. Cope occupied the pulpit of the M. E. church, at Roscommon, last Sunday. He proposes to hold Revival Services this week.

Don't miss the C. E. Locomotive, at the Presbyterian Church next Sunday evening, at 6:30. All are welcome.

The principal of the school at Lewiston was arrested last week for using a ruler on a refractory scholar. Schools can not be run without rules and rulers.

Suits are soon to be commenced against several of the Justices of the Peace in Montmorency county, for failing to turn over the fines, etc., collected by them.

**Gold Medal Flour is the best in the market. Buy a barrel of S. H. & Co., or call for a sample package.**

Mrs. John London came down from camp, last Friday. She had sat with her hat on for two days to catch a train, but the snow forbade their running.

P. Aebli was occupied last week with the Grippe, which is not a favorite friend of his. W. B. Covert helped us out in the office in his place.

It is said that the Michigan Central is figuring on extending the Lewiston branch to Hillman, in the eastern part of Montmorency county. —Ot. Co. Herald.

Levi Clement came home last Sunday from Detroit. As his work is all from that city, he has decided to remove his family there, so he can be with them once in a while.

Claggetts' new line of Canned Goods consists of Evergreen, Ruby, Lily of the Valley Sugar Corn, Ruby Succotash, Eureka and Favorite Peas, Tip Top, Roast Beef and Ruby Tomatoes. Try 'em.

Comrade A. B. Corwin returns his sincere thanks and good wishes to the W. R. C. and G. A. R., and other friends who so generously assisted him in rebuilding his home, which was consumed by fire last fall.

Everybody wants to go to the Endeavor meeeing, next Sunday evening, and learn of the C. E. Locomotive and its construction. An interesting programme has been arranged.

E. T. and Charles Waldron, of South Branch, dug out through the snow, Tuesday, the first time since the big storm. They have plenty of wood and plenty to eat, and are enjoying the winter at home.

DIED—At her home in this village, February 3d, Mary, wife of Julius Rasmusson, aged 30 years. Funeral services were held at the Lutheran church, on Sunday afternoon, Rev. Becker officiating.

Melvin Bates the new postmaster at Grayling, was the guest of his sisters, Mrs. J. Hoyt and Miss Cassie Bates, last week Thursday, and also visited Henry Bates' camp.—Ot. Co. Herald.

Mrs. John W. Perry, of Groveland, Mich., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest. She was nearly of the mind to return without her visit when she saw the depth of snow here.

Supervisor Sherman came down from Maple Forest, last Friday, to get some arrangement made for the care of Mr. Baker, who is penniless and helpless. He will be cared for at the County House.

DIED—Thursday, February 3d, Martinie, wife of Christ. Hemmingson, aged 36 years. Deceased leaves her husband and 5 children, who have the sympathy of the entire community in their sudden bereavement. Funeral services were held in M. E. church, Sunday forenoon, Rev. Larson officiating.

The AVALANCHE is in receipt of No. 1 and 2, Vol. 1, of the Bay City Journal, the new weekly paper, started under the management of L. T. Bennett, formerly of the Bay City Tribune. We wish Mr. Bennett abundant success in his new venture. The paper is better printed and conducted than any other published in Bay City.

The extra demand for papers with the tax supplement exhausted our supply last week, and several outsiders were supplied with the list without the paper.

The Ot. Co. Herald says, that L. Jenson has bought what is known as the John Ford place, south of town, embracing 40 acres of land, of the Bagley town board. The board had it fenced and graded last summer for a cemetery, but the location was against it. We understand that Mr. Jenson contemplates the erection of two fine dwelling houses and a substantial barn on the premises next summer.

Wm. Hayes, an old veteran, and member of Ruddock Post No. 224 G. A. R., died Sunday, and was buried in the posts lot, in Pine Hill cemetery, Monday afternoon. Owing to the severe storm the post did turn out as a body, but the following comrades were appointed pall bearers: Paul Fassett, M. L. Cooley, G. S. Barnes, M. B. Champion and Jacob Smith. Rev. S. G. Taylor officiated at the services.—Cheb. Tribune.

At a business meeting of the Epworth League, held Monday evening, Feb. 7th, the following officers were elected:

President—Miss Pansy Havens.
1st. Vice Pres.—Annabel Blair.
2nd " " Miss Myrtle Rich.
3d " " Mrs. Musa Sleight.
4th " " Miss A. McIntyre.
Secretary—Charles Marvin.
Treasurer—S. S. Claggett.

Two score of the members of the W. R. C. and G. A. R. invaded the pleasant home of J. C. Hanson, Monday evening, just as the family were preparing to retire, to call his attention to the fact that he had just passed the 62nd milestone of the journey of his life. The occasion will not be soon forgotten, for it was filled with pleasure. Light refreshments were served, and before leaving the party, by the voice of Rev. H. L. Cope presented Mr. Hanson with a handsome pipe, hoping that as he enjoyed its solace in the future he would remember the time and the donors.

**Free of Charge to Sufferers.**

Cut this out and take it to your druggist and get a sample bottle free of Dr. King's new Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. They do not ask you to buy before trying. This will show you the great merits of this truly wonderful remedy and show you what can be accomplished by the regular size bottle. This is no experiment and would be disastrous to the proprietors did they not know it would invariably cure. Many of the best physicians are now using it in their practice with great results and are relying on it in most severe cases. It is guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Fournier's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. 1

W. O. Braden can no longer attach "Afternoon" to his name, as the magic letters P. M. were transferred to M. A. Bates last Saturday. Mr. Braden puts aside the duties of the office and retains the respect and confidence of this community, regardless of party affiliation, as a first class officer, and Mr. Bates assumes the same duties with the expectation by his friends that he will do as well. Deputy Fred Havens will be retained for the present.

**The Coming Woman,**

Who goes to the club while her husband tends the baby, as well as the good old-fashioned woman, who looks after her home, will both at times get run down in health. They will be troubled with loss of appetite, headaches, sleeplessness, fainting or dizzy spells. The most wonderful remedy for such women is Electric Bitters. Thousands of sufferers from lame back and weak kidneys rise up and call it blessed. It is the medicine for women. Female complaints and nervous troubles of all kinds are soon relieved by the use of Electric Bitters. Delicate women should keep this remedy on hand to build up the system. Only 50c per bottle. For sale by L. Fournier. 1

**Resolutions of Condolence.**

In behalf of the members of Marvin Relief Corps we present the following resolutions;

WHEREAS it has pleased our Heavenly Father in His divine providence to call from our midst the beloved husband and father of our esteemed sisters, Fannie Rose and Jeannette Woodworth, therefore be it

RESOLVED that we, the members of Marvin Relief Corps No. 162, extend to our sisters our deepest sympathy in their great loss, and be it further

RESOLVED, that it is the earnest prayer of the members that our Heavenly Father may grant our sisters the grace necessary to bear their cross with resignation to His Divine will, and be it further

RESOLVED, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our esteemed sisters, and also be published in our local papers, and a copy be spread on the records of this corps.

MARY POND, Pres.
REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.
ISABELL L. JONES.



**Bucklin's Arnica Salve.**

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, druggist.

The Woman's Relief Corps will give a social in their hall, Tuesday evening, February 17th. Supper will be served from 5 until 9 o'clock. All persons interested in the Autograph Quilt, made by the ladies, are requested to come and take supper for 25 cents, including a ticket on the quilt; children 15 cents. The quilt will be on exhibition next week in the bank window.

Mrs. C. W. WIGHT, Sec.

**A Horrible Railroad Accident**

Is a daily chronicle in our papers; also the death of some dear friend, who had died with Consumption, whereas, if he or she had taken Otto's Cure for Throat and Lung diseases in time, life would have been rendered happier and perhaps saved. Heed the warning. If you have a cough or any affection of the Throat and Lungs, call at L. FOURNIERS, sole agent and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c and 25c. 2

**Hive No. 54 L. O. T. M.**

At the installation of the officers of Hive No. 54 L. O. T. M., the 24th ult., the following officers were duly inducted to their several places, by Mrs. McCannon, of West Branch:

Lady Com.—Mrs. Minnie Dettman.
Lieut. Com.—Mrs. Mary Kramer.
Fin. Keeper—Miss Francis Kraus.
Rec. Keeper—Mrs. Kittie Wahl.
Past Com.—Mrs. Leah Goulett.
Chaplain—Mrs. Anderson.
Sergeant—Miss Jennie McCloud.
M. at Arms—Miss Jennie Ingley.
Sentinel—Miss Josie Gonyea.
Picket—Mrs. Rosa King.

The exercises were followed by a pleasant musical programme, and a sumptuous banquet, which was fully appreciated by the members and their invited guests.

**The Trouble Over.**

A prominent man in town exclaimed the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of Bacon's Celery King for the nerves she is almost entirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call at L. FOURNIERS', sole agent, and get a trial package free. Large sizes 50c and 25c. 2



**Notice.**

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

**Take Notice!**

All parties indebted to me are earnestly requested to make remittances as often, and as large as convenient. We need funds.

Yours Respectfully,
Nov. 11, tf S. S. CLAGGETT.

**The New Mileage Ticket.**

The Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," will have on sale at its principal ticket offices on and after February 1st, the new interchangeable thousand-mile ticket issued by the Northern Mileage Ticket Bureau.

This ticket will be sold for $30.00, subject to a rebate of $10, upon compliance with the conditions under which the ticket is issued, and will be good for passage upon any regular passenger train (except limited trains) of the Michigan Central, Ann Arbor, C. & W. M., D. G. R. & W., D. & M., F. & P. M., G. R. & I., Grand Trunk, L. S. & M. S., M. B. H. C., M. & N. E., N. Y. C. & St L. and P. & L. E. railroads, the Crosby Transportation Co., and D. & C. Navigation Co., upon presentation to the conductor without the exchange ticket now required with the Central Passenger Association interchangeable mileage ticket.

The Michigan Central will continue to accept thousand mile interchangeable tickets issued by the Mileage Ticket Bureau of the Central Passenger Association, sold prior to February 1st., upon compliance by the holder with the conditions under which said tickets were issued.

O. W. RUGGLES,
Gen'l Pass'r. and Ticket Agent.
2 10, w 4











## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

3:55 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:00 P. M.
8:35 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 7:15 A. M.
1:00 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 7:3 P. M.
12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommodation.

GOING SOUTH.

2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:35 P. M., Detroit 10:00 P. M.
12:05 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 3:25 A. M., Detroit, 7:50 A. M.
2:30 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 6:45 P. M.
Lewiston Accommodation—Depart 6:30 A. M Ar. 1:45 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES,
GEN. PASS. AGENT
A. W. CANFIELD,
Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

**Mortgage Sale.**

UNDER the power of sale contained in mortgage, Soren Anderson and Agnes Anderson, his wife, are mortgagors, and Standard Savings and Loan Association, of Detroit, Michigan, is the mortgagee. The mortgage bears date February 8th., 1895, was recorded February 20th, 1895, in the office of Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan, in Liber "D" of mortgages, pages 529 and 530. At this date there is due on said mortgage four hundred and thirty two and 69-100 dollars. The mortgaged premises are situated in the village of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, viz: Lot four [4] Block three [3] of Goodale's Addition to Grayling. This land will be sold at the front door to the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan, on Saturday, March 19th, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, local time, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, cost and expenses of said sale, and the attorney fee, provided for in said mortgage and by law.

Dated December 20th, 1897.

STANDARD SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION, Mortgagee.
BARBOUR & BEXFORD, Attorneys for Mortgagee. dec23-13w





**Probate Notice.**

STATE OF MICHIGAN } S.S.
County of Crawford. }

AT a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on the seventeenth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Present JOHN J. COVENTRY,
Judge of Probate.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of Napoleon Goupil, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Sedulie Goupil, widow of said deceased, praying that Joseph Croteau or some other suitable person, be appointed administrator of said estate, thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the fourteenth day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN J. COVENTRY,
Judge of Probate.
jan20-3w

## A VALENTINE.

(Written by a married man.)

Into my presence came just now
A little child—I know not how.
Familiar, too, he seemed; and yet
I could not tell where we had met.

His mien was innocent and mild—
I never saw a fairer child—
And yet, in most unseemly glee,
He cocked one wicked eye at me.

I knew him then. The pretty boy
Took aim with the same silver toy
That slays its thousands. "Wait!" cried I;
"Don't shoot at me, my son; oh, fie"

"For you forget it was your dart,
Sent once with your own matchless art,
That made me like the rest—a fool.
"Since then, alas, I've been at school!

"For she, ah, yes! she still is fair;
Untouched by gray her dusky hair.
Once she was loving; now you see
She rules the house, and she rules me."

He said no word, but just took aim.
Straight to my heart the arrow came.
"Forget me now, sir, if you dare!"
Cried Cupid, running down the stair.

Deep in my heart there is a pain—
Methinks I am in love again!
Sweet, sweet, my pet, it is not true;
Those foolish words I deeply rue.

I wonder if you are in league
With Cupid? Is it Love's intrigue?
I know not, care not, but I'll sign
Myself your humble Valentine.
—Puck.

## MEG'S VALENTINE.

MEG was only one of the "hands" in the great factory of Weaver & Co., and with about the same regularity as the machinery she performed her daily tasks.

Nobody in the factory had ever given her so much as a sympathetic glance; the whirr of wheels, the grind of machinery, the everlasting hum of moving belts and singing of spindles do not encourage sympathy, and besides Meg was quiet, even timid, and her companions, after the first day of now and then a half curious, half critical inspection, paid no attention to her.

And yet Meg's "trouble" had been a romance: a sort of a flower which blooms sometimes along the hedgerows with the same beauty and sweetness as in the conservatory.

Born was all Meg knew about her origin; brought up, at first in a charitable institution, later as the chore girl in a boarding house, which always smelled of dirt and rancidity; and still later as a boarder at the same place, because it was more like home to her after her long, hard day's work at the factory, where she had secured employment at the age of 15. Meg's life had been an uneventful one.

Meg was ignorant, her "schooling" having been encompassed by a six months' course at a grammar school in the neighborhood, and for which "educational advantage" she had toiled for the mistress of the boarding house until her health threatened to give way under the strain. But since somebody, back in the past of Meg's unknown ancestry, had sent a drop of ambitious blood flowing through her veins, within the six months she had learned to read easy words, both in print and writing, and she was proud of the fact.

She did glory in her power to read and spell out the meaning of such cheap books as came in her way, and once, having watched a postman deliver a letter across the street, she was seized with a wish that was somewhat akin to pain to receive a letter from somebody—just to see if she could frame an answer.

She had never received a letter and thinking it over from this standpoint, Meg felt that she was very lonely and she vaguely wondered how it all came about that nobody in all the thousands which made up the big city—the big city was Meg's world—had cared whether she lived or died.

Once a sweet little girl, who was walking with her nurse, had looked up into her face and with that free-masonry which knows nothing of rules and which has in it the element, nay, the very essence of fraternity, had pressed a tiny cluster of violets into her hand.

And so the days went on, to-day as yesterday, to-morrow as to-day, until one morning Meg overslept herself, by some method of calculation which did not consider time in the light of dollars and cents added to her income, and she went to her breakfast late. The landlady was usually pleasant when a boarder happened to be late at breakfast and, as became one in her exalted position, she made an offense of this kind on Meg's part an affair of great importance.

Not that Meg in all the years she had worked for Weaver & Co. had been late to breakfast more than three or four times, but the landlady never quite forgot that Meg had at one time been her willing slave and any dereliction on her part which was savored of independence was not a thing to lightly pass over.

On the morning in question, the landlady, much to Meg's surprise, greeted her in an affable manner and her grim mouth quivered with something which might, under favorable conditions, have been mistaken for a smile, but which had had

A TINY CLUSTER OF VIOLETS.

so little practice that it merely succeeded in being a grimace, as she told her to take her seat at the table and then proceeded to introduce her to a new boarder who had just paid a month's board in advance.

Meg acknowledged the introduction, and after the landlady had gone out ventured to look at her vis-a-vis, and discovered that he was a tall young man with a bronzed complexion and a pair of brown eyes which met hers frankly, and seemed to look right down into her foolishly beating heart, and after the tough steak had been served and he had gallantly filled a glass of water for her Meg made up her mind that he was different from those whom she constantly met beneath that roof, and was undeniably "nice."

The young man, whose name was Atwood—"Mr. Thomas Atwood," as he was called by the landlady—was disposed to talk as he went on eating his breakfast, and as Meg was the only one at the breakfast table he naturally talked to her, and she soon learned that he was head brakeman on one of the trains which rolled out of the city on the iron rails belonging to a great railway line, and that his home was in an Eastern city. She told him that she also belonged to the toiling masses, and before breakfast was finished they became very well acquainted, and Meg, as she pinned her veil down close over her plain little hat, thought Mr. Atwood the very nicest gentleman whom she had ever met.

And so Meg's love story began, and as the time flew away it was apparent to everybody that she was growing absolutely pretty—happiness having much power in this direction—and that the time was approaching when the honest young brakeman and herself would cease to be lovers and become husband and wife.

Indeed, they had talked it all over, and Meg had told Tom that she had saved $100 from her meager salary, and Tom had confessed that "before he had known her he had spent all his earnings, but since that time he had begun to put by a little, and now had $300, and that he meant to work hard and get a promotion, so that they could some time have a home of their own," etc., just as humble, happy lovers always have done and always will do, and then they decided that they would put the $100 and the $300 together, and, as that was the 1st of February, they would get married Feb. 14—a "valentine wedding," as Tom said, and then, when she said "she never had had a valentine," he laughed out of a heart just bubbling over with sweetness, and love, and merriment, and told her "he would be her valentine and she would be his," and then he kissed her, and Meg was in such a state of delight that she forgot she ever had been lonely, and she wouldn't have changed places with a queen, even if the latter had insisted upon it.

As the time drew near for the wedding Meg had a pretty new dress made and, somewhat softened by the love affair which had gone forward directly under her supervision, the landlady had made preparations for a wedding supper which was to outdo any previous effort of the kind in the neighborhood. Indeed, she had resolved that for once she would be extravagant, and she got out several ancient receipts, which were headed "Bride's Cake," and set to work beating eggs and weighing sugar in a way which made the kitchen scullion to declare, in a confidential manner, to the garbage man, that "Missus 'peared to be a little teched in her upper story," and gave as her reason for her conclusion that "She was a-makin' cake to beat sixty."

A few days before the time set for the wedding the weather, which had been in that condition known as "muggy," turned cold, and when Tom came around to bid Meg good-by before going out on his run for the last time before he claimed her as his bride, he had a powder of snow on his collar and that strange, indescribable smell of cold on his clothing which made Meg snuggle up to him and say she "was sorry he had to go out in the cold," and then, as she kissed him in that motherly way that comes natural to women when they love, she asked him to "be very careful and watch his footing as he ran across the tops of the cars, which were sure to be slippery because of the snow," and, at last, she let him go.

St. Valentine's morn dawned clear and bright, although snow lay like bleached linen wherever a heavy team or an early pedestrian had not marred its purity, and Meg arose light of heart and light of foot to make the final preparations for her union with the man she loved. She had told the foreman on the previous evening that she would not return to the factory, and that hireling of men, who considered humanity of her kind as merely adjuncts to money getting, had deigned to say in an interlocutory fashion: "Going to git married, hey?" Meg did not answer, but she felt such delight at leaving the huge building, where she had been merely as a piece of the machinery, that it seemed to her she had never known freedom and vaguely wondered if it really were she—Meg—who walked on air and was so happy that now and then she caught at her heart lest it should beat aloud.

No. 207, which was Tom's train, would be in at 3:20 o'clock, and at 6, in the presence of only one or two of the boarders and the landlady, the ceremony was to be performed. Meg watched the clock, but when the hands pointed to 4:30 she concluded that the train was an hour late and she would don the pretty gown so as to be all ready when Tom came. She smiled at her image in the glass as for the twentieth time she shook out the rustling skirt and then ran hastily down to again look at the clock. It was 5 o'clock now, and still Tom had not come, and all at once something like a cold hand grasped Meg's heart and she trembled as one with a chill. Then the door bell rang and, with the glad cry of "There he is!" upon her lips, she sprang to meet—not Tom, but a stranger, and he looked odd and uneasy at poor Meg, and somehow she knew when he handed her an envelope containing a letter—her first letter—that something had befallen her lover, and she felt her way back to the little parlor and with shaking hands tore the letter open and slowly spelled out its contents. It was not long, but was written by Dr. ——, of the company's hospital, and it stated that Thomas Atwood, a brakeman, had fallen between the cars while on his regular run and had been so badly injured that he had died shortly after being brought to the hospital. Before his death he had asked for pencil and paper and had written the inclosed, and requested that it be sent to its present address."

AND, AT LAST, SHE LET HIM GO.

Meg dropped the letter, and with the calmness of one who has fast hold of despair she read Tom's last message which, with many breaks and almost illegible tracery, ran as follows: "Deer girl: I—have made my last—run and—have got to say good-by—keep a tite hold on the brakes, and with—love forever and ever, I am—your valentine."

That was all; only the story of two humble lovers, and to-day Meg is again in the factory. But, as I said, back of her soft gray eyes is a something which is too sad for speech, too deep for tears, and it will go with her all her days, and—who knows?—will fade only when she is no more lonely, no more heart-hungry. Death is not the end; it is the beginning.
—Utica Globe.

## WHERE ABE PRACTICED LAW.

**Old Courthouse at Lincoln, Ill., Has Connection with the Martyr.**

The city of Lincoln, Ill., still contains one building in which Abraham Lincoln practiced law over forty years ago. It is known as the "Postville" court house, although that village was long ago absorbed by the present city.

The first county seat of Logan County was Postville, and the old court house, which still stands in the western part of Lincoln, was occupied as such from 1839 to 1848. In the latter year the courts were removed twelve miles south to Mount Pulaski, which village was the county seat until 1855. At almost every term of court from the time of the organ-

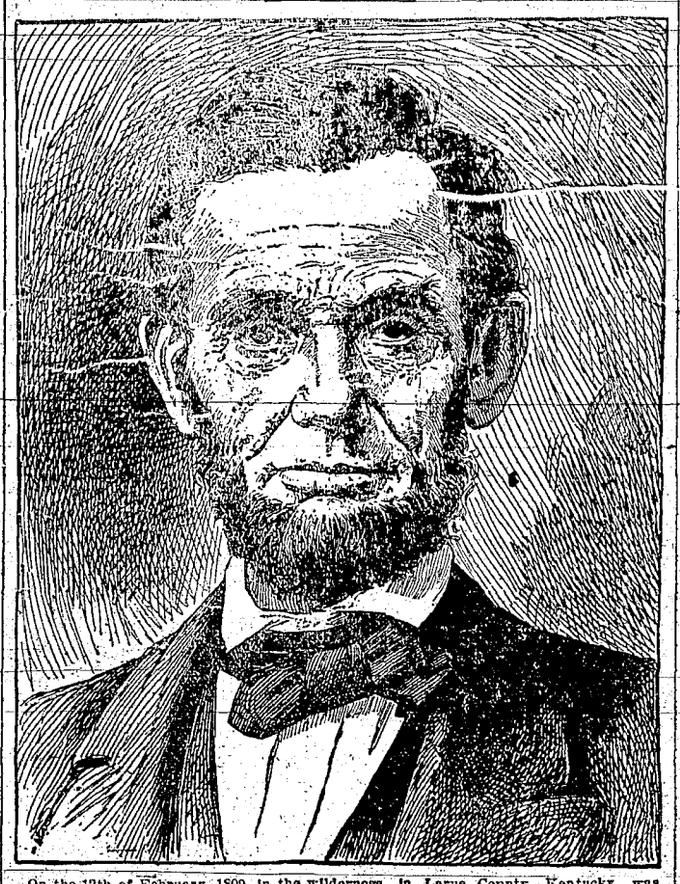
OLD POSTVILLE COURTHOUSE.

ization of the county as a separate local district and until his nomination for the presidency, Mr. Lincoln was one of the lawyers in attendance, and that he was a favorite with the people of the county is evidenced by the fact that the city bears his name. His stories are yet repeated by surviving pioneers who were county officials at that time, and his legal services in many of the trials of those times are still remembered.

When the Chicago and Alton Railroad was built through the county it did not pass through the new county seat, Mount Pulaski, nor the old one of Postville, but it did pass within a mile of the latter town. At this point a new town was founded and named in honor of Mr. Lincoln, who was was a friend of the men who were its founders.

At the sale of lots in the new town on Aug. 29, 1853, Mr. Lincoln was present and expressed his regrets at having no money with which to buy some of the town lots. However, two lots opposite the block set aside as the court house square were given to him by Messrs. Gillet, Hickox and Latham as an attorney fee for services in the work of securing the charter and deeds for the new city. These lots Mr. Lincoln owned until his death and were not sold by his heirs until about seven years ago.

# ABRAHAM LINCOLN.



On the 12th of February, 1809, in the wilderness, in Larue County, Kentucky, was born one of the best and greatest men that ever lived—Abraham Lincoln. His father was a poor farmer, and in the rude life of the backswoods his entire schooling did not exceed a year, but while at school he was noted as a good speller, but more particularly for his hatred of cruelty—his earliest composition being a protest against putting coals of fire on the backs of the captured terrapins. He wore coarse, home-made clothes and a coonskin cap, and his trousers, owing to his rapid growth (before his 17th birthday he was at his maximum of 6 feet 4 inches), were almost always nearly a foot too short. His last attendance at school was in 1826, when he was 17 years old, but after leaving it he read everything readable within his reach, and copied passages and sentences that especially attracted him. His first knowledge of the law, in which he afterwards became eminent, was through reading the statutes of Indiana, lent to him by a constable, and he obtained a tolerable knowledge of grammar, also from a borrowed book, studied by the light of burning shavings in a cooper's shop, after his family had, in 1830, emigrated to Illinois. In 1834 he was elected to the Illinois Legislature—was three times re-elected—was admitted to practice law in 1836, and then removed to Springfield, the State capital. In 1846 he was elected to Congress, where he voted against the extension of slavery, and in 1854 was a recognized leader in the newly-formed Republican party. In 1860 he was nominated for the Presidency, received a majority of votes over any of the other candidates and was installed in the President's chair March 4, 1861. His election was followed by the secession of eleven Southern States and a war for the restoration of the Union. As a military measure he proclaimed Jan. 1, 1863, the freedom of all slaves in the seceding States; and was re-elected to the Presidency in 1864. The war brought to a close April 2, 1865, and on the 15th of the same month Abraham Lincoln's life was ended by the hand of an assassin. Thus, when he

Had mounted Fame's ladder so high
From the round at the top he could step to the sky,

the great President passed to his rest. Twice elected to his high office, he was torn from it in the moment of triumph, to be placed side by side with Washington, the one the father, the other the savior of the Union; one the founder of a republic, the other the liberator of a race.

## LINCOLN AS A LABORER.

**He Did Farm Work in Indiana for 25 Cents a Day.**

By this time Abraham had become an important member of the family. He was remarkably strong for his years, and the work he could do in a day was a decided advantage to Thomas Lincoln, says McClure's Magazine. The ax which had been put into his hand to help in making the first clearing had never been allowed to drop; indeed, as he says himself, "from that till within his 23d year he was almost constantly handling that most useful instrument." Besides, he drove the team, cut down the elm and linden brush with which the stock was often fed, learned to handle the old shovel plow, to wield the sickle, to thrash the wheat with a flail, to fan and clean it with a sheet, to go to mill and turn the hard-earned grist into flour; in short, he learned all the trades the settler's boy must know, and well enough so that when his father did not need him he could hire him to the neighbors. Thomas Lincoln also taught him the rudiments of carpentry and cabinetmaking, and kept him busy some of the time as his assistant in his trade. There are houses still standing in and near Gentryville on which it is said he worked. The families of Lamar, Jones, Crawford, Gentry, Turnham and Richardson all claim the honor of having employed him upon their cabins. As he grew older he became one of the strongest and most popular "hands" in the vicinity, and much of his time was spent as a "hired boy" on some neighbor's farm. For 25 cents a day—paid to his father—he was hostler, plowman, wood chopper and carpenter, besides helping the women with the "chores." For them, so say the legends, he was ready to carry water, make the fire, even tend the baby. No wonder that a laborer who never refused to do anything asked of him, who could "strike with a mallet heavier blows" and "sink an ax deeper into the wood" than anybody else in the community, and who at the same time was general help for the women, never lacked a job in Gentryville.

## MAKING LINCOLN PRESENTABLE

**Mrs. Lincoln "Fixed Up" the President-elect to Meet a Delegation.**

In narrating "When Lincoln Was First Inaugurated," in the Ladies' Home Journal, Stephen Fiske writes interestingly of the memorable journey from Springfield, Ill., to the national capital, and tells of Mrs. Lincoln's efforts to have her husband look presentable when receiving a delegation that was to greet them upon reaching New York City.

"The train stopped," writes Mr. Fiske, "and through the windows immense crowds could be seen; the cheering drowned the blowing off steam of the locomotive. Then Mrs. Lincoln opened her hand bag and said:

"'Abraham, I must fix you up a bit for these city folks.'

"Mr. Lincoln gently lifted her upon the seat before him; she parted, combed and brushed his hair and arranged his black necktie.

"'Do I look nice now, mother?' he affectionately asked.

"'Well, you'll do, Abraham,' replied Mrs. Lincoln critically. So he kissed her and lifted her down from the seat, and turned to meet Mayor Wood, courtly and suave, and to have his hand shaken by the other New York officials."

**Love Lottery Day.**

One of the most charming and at the same time plausible versions of the relation of the modern valentine idea to that devoted Christian martyr, St. Valentine, is the following:

The early Christian fathers, in their attempts to conciliate their pagan compatriots, with most commendable tact and insight utilized many of the popular forms of mythological celebrations to commemorate Christian events.

One of the festivals, dear to the heart of every Roman, was the feast of Lupercalia, when they did honor to their gods Pan and Juno, not only with the banquet, dance and drama, but with a peculiar ceremony which provided a billet box into which were dropped slips of paper inscribed with the ladies' names. The bachelors drew out these slips and the ladies whose names were on their papers were henceforth installed as their mistresses for twelve months to command them as best suited their sweet wills. This festival usually occurred in February, and was therefore made use of by the Christians to commemorate the birthday of the martyr, St. Valentine. In time it came to be called Valentine's Day and retained the love-lottery as its especial feature.

**Honest Abe and the Bull.**

Crossing a field one day, the late President Lincoln, it is said, was pursued by an angry bull. He made for the fence, but soon discovered that the bull was overtaking him. He then began to run round a haystack in the field, and the bull pursued him; but, in making the short circles round the stack, Lincoln was the faster, and, instead of the bull catching him, he caught the bull and grabbed him by the tail. It was a firm grip and a controlling one. He began to kick the bull, and the bull bellowed with agony and dashed across the field, Lincoln hanging to his tail and kicking him at every jump, and, as they flew along, Lincoln shouted at the bull, "Hang you, who began this fight?"

**A Valentine Luncheon.**

On St. Valentine's Day a luncheon carrying out heart-shaped decorations would be a unique affair. The center of the table should be adorned by heart-shaped floral pieces composed of carnations. Crystal candelabra with red candles, each alternately screened with red hearts and bows and arrows should be placed in the middle of mirrors at either end, and three heart-shaped crystal dishes should surround each candelabra and contain heart-shaped bonbons and cakes. Several gold cupids should be suspended over the table and a broad red satin ribbon should be inscribed with the words: "St. Valentine, 1898."

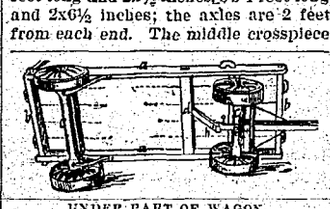
**Grace's Valentine.**

Such a dainty valentine!
Cupids, mottoes, lace,
Roses, satin frills—in fine,
Just the thing for Grace!

Push the satin frills apart,
Lo! beneath the lace
Lies a flimsy, tinsel heart—
Just the thing for Grace!

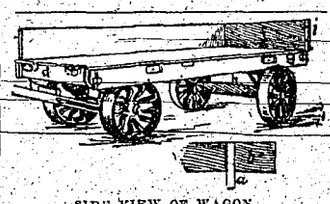

**Homemade Low Wagon.**

The accompanying illustrations, supplied by J. L. Newcomer to the Orange Judd Farmer, represents a farmer's wagon, which can be made at home. The wheels are from a binder truck. In the first picture, a a are beams 12 feet long and 2x1½ inches, b b 4 feet long and 2x6½ inches; the axles are 2 feet from each end. The middle crosspiece



UNDER PART OF WAGON.

d is 2 feet back of the front bolster. The front axle is 4x4 inches and is 2½ feet long measured inside the wheels. The height of the frame resting on the bolsters is 15 inches. The king bolt is 20½ inches long and goes through the bolster and axle at e and is kept in place by means of a key. The short piece of iron h is bolted to the crosspiece d and attached to the iron g. The side boards can be taken off at will, which leaves the top perfectly flat. These are 10 feet 7 inches long on the side and 12 inches high. The end boards are 4 feet 4 inches long with 2



SIDE VIEW OF WAGON.

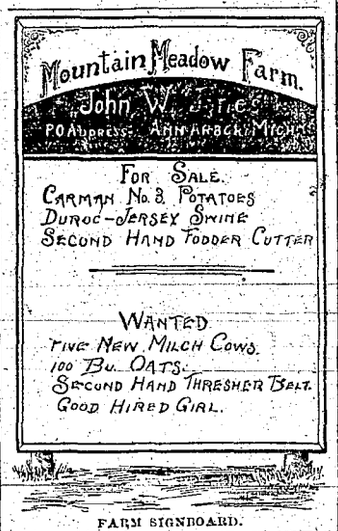
inch slats nailed on to keep them upright. In Fig. 2, e is the sideboard, f the end board, g the side beam, d the cross beam, h the back axle and c the tongue. This wagon cost me $3, besides my own work, and I did all of it except the blacksmithing. Every man who has a fair set of tools can build this. It is very useful in hauling corn fodder, manure, stone or almost anything on the farm. The front axle is made short so that there is less difficulty in turning.

**Breeding for Eggs.**

One of the best methods of increasing the capacity of fowls for egg production is to set the eggs of those fowls which are themselves most prolific of eggs. It is, of course, assumed that the hens are mated with full-bred cocks of the best egg-producing breeds. There are even in full-bred fowls some individual peculiarities which count for much, and one of these is the propensity to give the largest part of bodily energy and feed to egg production. The hens that are best for this purpose are always lively, and have particularly bright red combs. When they stop laying they are not mopish and do not fatten, but continue lively and soon begin laying again. A flock of fowls bred from such hens, and thus continued for three or four generations, would produce a breed whose chief distinction would not be form or color, but the ability to produce the greatest number of eggs in a season.

**A Farm Signboard.**

As a means by which the farmer may make known his wants to his neighbors and those who pass his place the editor of the Michigan Farmer recommends a farm signboard of planed and




FARM SIGNBOARD.

matched lumber surrounded by a molding, with the name of the farm and its owner painted in large white letters on black background at the top, and with its lower part painted with black paint and liquid slating for using crayons in advertising what you want to buy, procure or dispose of. The accompanying sample signboard illustrates the idea better than columns of verbal description.

**Wintering Plants in Cellars.**

Plants are placed in the cellar to rest, not to grow. Nothing is more harmful to them when thus stored away than water, and it should never be given unless to keep the soil from becoming dust dry. In early spring, if the buds on the plants are seen to be starting a little, do not give water, which would only favor their growth, but keep as dry and cool as possible, until time to take them out of the cellar.—Vick's Magazine.

**Cure for a Horse's Cold.**

When a horse has contracted a slight cold, simply producing a hacking cough, due to a tickling in the throat, a tablespoonful of the following powder will generally give relief: Powdered chlorate of potash, one-half pound; powdered squills and licorice root, of each two ounces, and granulated sugar, one pound; mix well all together. Horses will generally lick this if thrown into the feed box. If they do not, put a little dry wheat bran or chopped feed upon it three times per day. If this does not relieve, apply a stimulating liniment along the windpipe and upon the glands of the throat. One composed of aqua ammonia, one ounce, olive oil, four ounces, is a good one.—Stockman and Farmer.

**Mistakes in Strawberry Growing.**

Not subsoiling.

Planting too closely.

Growing small berries.

Planting too many varieties.

Using dirty, second-hand boxes.

Not cutting strawberry runners each week.

Placing too high an estimate on probable profits.

Not keeping close watch on the leaf roller insect.

Using newly turned sod for strawberry planting.

Allowing the small berries to go to market.

Not finely pulverizing the soil before planting.

Not studying and watching the needs of the market.

Not taking two or three good horticultural journals.

Not cultivating at least once per week during drought.

Employing pickers who do too much talking while at work.

Not being strictly honest in the measuring and grading of berries.

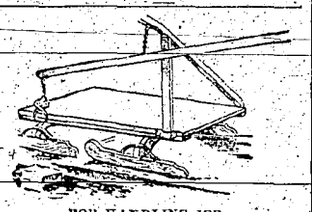
Allowing too many runners to grow when it is intended to grow the fruit.

**Driving.**

The first requisites of a good driver are a cool head, a watchful and a ready finger, with a quick understanding of the needs and requirements of his horse, says Our Animal Friends. He must also be ready to detect any object by the roadside that would be likely to annoy the horse, and to comprehend in a glance the character of the road that lies ahead of him. No quick-tempered, loud-voiced man can expect to have a quiet, obedient horse, and the undue haste of the impatient driver to correct what seems to him his behavior is one of thne reasons why so many horses are dangerous to drive. Much of the abuse, however, to which the horse is subjected arises more from ignorance and carelessness than from wanton cruelty. Few persons give proper attention to the details of driving, forgetting that it is attention to detail which makes the difference between the expert driver and the unskilled.

**For the Ice Harvest.**

Farmers are more and more coming around to the plan of putting in a summer's supply of ice during the winter season. The cut shows a very convenient way of loading the ice from the water directly upon the sled. The lever picks up a cake and swings it around upon the sled platform. Such a rig can be fitted up in half an hour, and will



FOR HANDLING ICE.

be found a very easy and expeditious method of gathering ice.—New England Homestead.

**Making Cider Vinegar.**

Fill the barrel about one-half full of cider and then add enough good vinegar to fill the barrel about two-thirds and keep in as warm a place as possible out of doors exposed to the sun during summer, if no other convenient place can be had. The bung-hole must be kept open, but in order to prevent flies or other insects from getting into the barrel it is well to protect it with netting or coarse cloth. The liquid should be vigorously stirred every few weeks. When cold weather sets in, remove the barrel to a warm cellar, and after settling the vinegar will be ready for use.—Farm and Home.

**The Cost of an Egg.**

The cost of an egg in the Eastern States is estimated at one cent, but this depends on the prices of grain. If meat, milk, cut bone, chopped clover and cooked potatoes are given, the cost will be less; not because the meat can be purchased at less than the grain, but because the feeding of a variety and a balanced ration will induce the hens to lay more eggs. The greater the number of eggs laid the lower the cost proportionately, and it is possible to produce eggs at a cost of only half a cent each.—P. H. Jacobs, in Farm and Fireside.

**Evolution of the Peach.**

The peach was originally a poisoned almond. Its fruity parts were used to poison arrows and for that purpose were introduced into Persia. Transplantation and cultivation have not only removed its poisonous qualities, but turned it into the delicious fruit we now enjoy.

**Farm Notes.**

Purchase bran and oil meal to feed with the straw.

A good dairy cow is always a hearty eater and drinker.

It is a safe plan to apply all manure on a plowed surface.

Fences on the farm are like a tax—they must be kept up.

The old-time grasses hold their own against all newcomers.

The successful farmer now must be a wide-awake business man.

Plan to grow as far as possible all of the grain grown on the farm.

The advantage in grinding feed depends largely upon how it is fed.

Do the most of the farm work with good brood mares or growing colts.

When the hogs begin to bed close together is the time to look for lice.

During the winter comfort is an important item in securing a good gain.

Buying stock and then buying feed to feed them rarely proves profitable.

A colt will never get over the effects of being stunted during its first winter.

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

## INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

**Reflections of an Elevating Character—Wholesome Food for Thought—Studying the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.**

**Lesson for February 13.**

"The Call of Matthew" is the subject of this week's lesson, which will be found in Matt. 9: 9-17. Matthew is the opening book—the Genesis—of the New Covenant. The Old Testament closes with the Jewish nation looking for the fulfillment of the prophecies of a king who shall reign in righteousness, under whom the earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord. The splendors predicted as the accompaniment of the Messianic reign fill the glowing pages. The Jews are the chosen people, a kingdom of priests through whom all nations are to be blessed, a holy nation set apart for God's peculiar possession. We look around us as we open the pages of Matthew; Jerusalem is in ruins; the temple, with its altar fires and sacrifices are no more; Judea is deserted by her people; the Jews are scattered and peeled, for years a by-word and a hissing. God's people now constitute a church, selected out of all nations; in it the divinely appointed Levitical rites are unknown; the Gentiles form the overwhelming majority. We see no traces of the magnificent splendor so conspicuous in the prophetic pages as marking the reign of the Messiah. Instead of that we learn that he was put to death on the cross as a malefactor, that he has left the earth while the sinful world in which he was rejected and despised goes on its old course, still under the power of Satan, despising and rejecting the Nazarene.

What has brought about this strange condition? If the promises of God stand, and his gifts and calling are without repentance, how are these astounding facts to be explained and justified? Are they consistent with the divine character? Can they be shown in accordance with the divine declarations? Do they accomplish his purposes? Is the course of Christ, his present position and relation capable of reconciliation with the Old Testament?

The gospel according to Matthew answers these questions. It shows how this condition of things came into being; it justifies the course which God has pursued by constant appeal to the Old Testament, to the divine method in nature, and to the principles which govern all right human conduct. It conducts us from the position of the Old Testament to that of the New, and declares the principles and methods of the new dispensation, showing us at every step their accord with the Old Testament.

This gospel is the gospel of the Jewish king rejected. These three words characterize the gospel. Everything in it centers in one of these three—Jewish, kingly, rejection.

The result of all this is the rejection of the nation. The kingdom of God is taken from them and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof. Christ declares that the unclean spirit has returned to his former habitation, bringing with him seven other spirits more wicked than himself. All the parables spoken in public after chapter 23 set forth the national sin and the impending destruction. The final miracle is the blasting of the fig tree, the emblem of the nation. The closing public discourse is an arraignment of the Jewish authorities, portraying their character and history he bids them fill up the measure of their father's iniquity, and with the inquiry, "Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?" pronounces their doom and departs forever from the temple.

To take the place of the nation which has so signally failed to recognize the purpose of its election, a new body is chosen to be God's peculiar people—a holy nation, a kingdom of priests. This body—the church—is founded on the divinely revealed knowledge of Christ. To it are given a new life, a new covenant, a new constitution, a new commandment, new discipline, new ordinances.

So closes the account of the greatest revolution known to history. The gospel begins with the king of the Jews; it ends with the Messiah of the world, possessing all authority in heaven and in earth. In its beginning God is with his national people in the flesh; it ends with God with his people in a relation divine and eternal; Jesus Emanuel, God with us.

Matthew's business, as is generally understood, was that of an employe of the collector of the Roman taxes; the class of publicans, to which he belonged, was as a rule unscrupulous, grasping and generally despised. The very fact that Jesus should call such a man to follow him was startling and would rouse opposition.

This question about fasting is in itself a mere incident. But it had an important bearing on the problem of the book; for it brought up the whole question of the relation between the old covenant and the new, the law and the gospel, Moses and Christ. The illustrations explain themselves. Now that the Lord of mankind is sojourning in Galilee, how can his disciples be sad or fast? There is the first thought; the world has entered on a new and joyful era, in which some ceremonies of the old era have lost some of their significance.

Next Lesson—"The Twelve Sent Forth."—Matt. 10: 2-15.

**A Plea for Egypt.**

Egypt is parched and dry. The Nile is low and practically useless for watering the land. The farmer looks in dismay. There can be no harvest unless the seed is watered. Is there no supply for his need? Yes. On the snow-capped mountains of Africa there is all he needs, but it is snow, and so useless. But the fiery sun arises, the snow is melted, the lakes are filled, the rill overflows, and the land is refreshed, the seed grows, a harvest is sure. Men are as the snow. They need the Holy Spirit to bless the world.—Preachers' Magazine.

**The Difference.**

Responsibility is a word of six syllables; love is a word of but one. Yet the distance between them is very much greater than the difference in time it takes to write them.—The Lutheran.

**Equal the Pharisee.**

Do you give tithes of all you possess? If not, does your righteousness in this matter even equal the righteousness of an average Pharisee whom you scorn?—Christian Standard.

**A Scotch Criticism.**

"Ah, say, Mister, you preached a goodish sermon to-night; but if it had been cut short at beath ends and set afire in the middle, it wad a dean us mare good."—Exchange.

**A Good Address.**

Oftimes a good address carries with it infinitely greater weight than the soundest logic or the loftiest eloquence.—Universalist.

## A PERFECT HOME SECURED AT LITTLE COST.

Ivan and Theodore Striovski, formerly residents of Michigan, but now living in Alameda, Western Canada, before taking up their home there visited the country as delegates. They reported to the Government of the Dominion of Canada the result of their observations, and from this report extracts have been taken, which are published below:

"We have visited a number of most desirable locations, and are highly pleased with the country as a whole, it being beyond our highest expectations. We find here a prosperous and well-contented lot of people. They have comfortable homes, and their vast fields of wheat and other crops in addition to their herds of choice cattle, indicate prosperity in the full sense of the word. In conversation with the farmers throughout our trip we learned that the majority of them came here with very limited means, and some with no more than enough to bring them here, and they are now well-to-do. They all claim that this is the only country for a poor man, or one with little means, to get a start and make a home for himself and family. As you are aware, we were a little shaky and undecided before leaving Detroit, but have determined since that we, with our friends, will make this country our future home. It is far from being the wilderness we had pictured it to be; it is, instead, a land having all the facilities required by modern civilization, such as railroads, markets, stores, churches, schools, etc., in fact, an ideal home for those having the future welfare of themselves and families at heart."

The Messrs. Striovski selected the Alameda district, but what they say of it applies in a general way to most other districts in that vast country. They speak of the fuel, which is to be had in great quantities, of the water that can be had by digging from ten to twenty feet, and of the good grazing land to be had almost everywhere. There is plenty of wood for building timber and for fuel, while coal is convenient, and sells at low prices at the mines. In driving through the country they passed many fine patches of wild raspberries, and say they can speak highly of their flavor, as they could not resist the temptation to stop and eat.

Having already transgressed on your valuable space, I shall defer further reference to Western Canada for another issue. An illustrated pamphlet recently issued by the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada, giving a complete description of the country, will be forwarded free to all who write for it. Yours,
WESTERN CANADA.

### The Passing of a Relative.

They were out walking one evening, and he lifted his hat to a fine-looking old gentleman as they passed.

"What a distinguished-looking gentleman," she exclaimed. "Is he a relative of yours?"

"Yes," he replied, and there was a tremor of sadness in his voice, as he felt in the pocket where his watch had formerly reposed; "yes, he's my uncle."

And the dear girl never knew.

### What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

The best atonement for evil deeds is to set about the performance of good ones.

### Lane's Family Medicine

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

When you give others advice, take some of it yourself.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 23, '95.

Klondike via Portland, Tacoma or Seattle. Only personally conducted excursions to Portland leave Chicago Thursdays. Write JNO. SEBASTIAN, G. P. A., Chicago.

Thorough purity of the cuticle is attained by the use of Cuticura Sulphur Soap.

Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, send for FREE $2.00 trial bottle and treatise. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.



## CONGRESS

In the Senate on Monday two of the general appropriation bills, that for the army carrying $23,243,492, and that for the legislative, judicial and executive departments, carrying $21,658,520, were passed, the latter consisting of 121 pages, occupying the attention of the Senate during the greater part of the session. After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned. In the House all day was spent in debate on the Teller silver resolution. It was defeated by a vote of 132 to 182.

The feature of the short session of the Senate on Tuesday was a statement made by Mr. Clark (Rep., Wyo.), as a matter of personal privilege, concerning his vote in favor of the Teller resolution. He maintained that his vote was in no way inconsistent with his Republicanism, and declared he would not permit anybody to read him out of the party, as he was satisfied the masses of the party would not convict him of political heresy. The House devoted most of the session to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, but had not completed it at the time of adjournment. Some politics was injected into the debate just at the close, the feature of which was a bitter denunciation of W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania by Mr. Mahany (Rep., N. Y.), for the former's position in favor of the immigration bill. Mr. Stone did not see fit to reply. Before the district bill was taken up several bills and resolutions of minor importance were passed.

After three days spent on the District of Columbia appropriation bill, mostly in political discussion, the House passed the measure on Wednesday and then took up the bill to provide for fortifications and coast defenses. Several Democrats, notably Mr. McClellan of New York, criticised the measure because it cut down appropriations for these works below what has been appropriated in recent years. Beyond the reading of the agricultural appropriation bill and agreeing to the amendments proposed by the committee, the Senate transacted no business of importance in open session. The greater part of the afternoon was passed in executive session, the discussion being upon the Hawaiian annexation treaty.

Thursday in the House was spent ostensibly in considering the fortifications appropriation bill. In reality the major portion of the time was consumed in the discussion of political topics. The existence of prosperity in the country was again the main question of dispute. All attempts to increase the appropriations in the fortifications appropriation bill or to amend it in any respect were voted down. One of the features of Thursday's session of the Senate was a speech by Mr. Caffery of Louisiana in support of the resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections declaring that Henry W. Corbett is not entitled to a seat in the Senate from the State of Oregon. Mr. Corbett was appointed as Senator by the Governor of Oregon after the failure of the Legislature to elect a Senator to succeed Senator Mitchell. Mr. Caffery maintained that the Governor of a State had no authority to appoint to fill an original vacancy—a vacancy beginning with a new term—after the Legislature had had an opportunity to elect and had failed to do so. The agricultural appropriation bill was under consideration during the greater part of the afternoon and was finally passed. After a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

Friday was private bill day in the House, but by systematic filibustering the private calendar containing the bills reported by the Committee on Claims was not reached, the whole day and evening being consumed in passing thirty-seven private pension bills favorably acted upon by the House at the session last Friday night. During the consideration of one of the bills an interesting discussion of the sale of the Kansas Pacific Bond was precipitated by Mr. Fleming (Dem., of Georgia), who, with his Democratic colleagues, desired legislation to require the President to bid the full amount of the debt, principal and interest. Mr. Powers, chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, contended that the real purpose of the opposition was to compel the Government to take the road and operate it. He said he thought the administration, which had secured every dollar owing from the Union Pacific, could be safely trusted to protect the Government's interest at the sale of the Kansas Pacific. In the Senate no business of importance was transacted in the brief open session. After the executive session of three hours the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The House during its entire session of Saturday had under consideration the bill making appropriations for fortifications and coast defenses. Little interest seemed to be manifested in the proceedings, less than one-half of the members being present during the session. The bill was passed. It carries $4,144,012, against $9,517,141 last year. The Senate was not in session.

### The Cat in Several Languages.

The cat is called kat in Danish and Dutch, katt in Swedish, chat, in France and the most of its dependencies, katte or katze in German, catus, in Latin, gatto in Italian, gato in Portuguese and Spanish, kot in Polish, kots in Russian, keti in Turkish, cath in Welsh, kath in Cornish, catua in Basque and kaz or katz in Armenian. Mr. Harrison, the great English authority on cats, says that there are not a dozen languages or dialects known that spell the word cat without beginning with the letter c, k or g. The native Australians and those of Mexico had no words for the name of domestic felines.—St. Louis Republic.

### Her Face Often Soiled.

Lady (to house girl)—You should take a lesson from the cook. You are slovenly, whereas she washes her face three or four times a day.

House Girl—No wonder. The fellow who comes here to court her is a chimney sweep.

### The Egg of the Ostrich.

The largest egg is that of the ostrich. It weighs three pounds, and is considered equal in amount to twenty-four hens' eggs.

### Singing Soldiers.

A French general has inaugurated a plan of permitting soldiers to sing when on the march, a privilege which has been strictly denied until recently. It has also been arranged that any soldier who can play on any of the smaller instruments shall be provided with such instrument at the expense of the state.

### Didn't Strike Him Hard.

Ethel—Do you think that George was struck by my beauty?

Clara—I hardly think he was severely injured.

### His Brilliant Son.

A literary man in Boston has a son who is to him as the apple of his eye. The other day he noticed a square hole in the trousers of his well-beloved, a shrieking hole just about the knee. "How is this?" asked the sire. And the boy replied: "You know I have two pairs, my best and the other. I couldn't tell them apart, so I cut a hole in the best, and now I can tell 'em and know which to put on."—Boston Journal.

### Never Content.

Some people are never content with anything. They will not find exactly what they want even in heaven, if they know some one is there ahead of them. For instance, some are great sufferers from neuralgia. Friends have told them what is best and certain to cure them. Not content with what is said, they suffer on. Pain ravages and devastates the system, and leaves it a barren waste. St. Jacobs Oil has cured thousands. Just try it.

All that men do now or propose doing in the future by law or by custom is and will be of no avail to cure social diseases, until and unless men of all degrees find their souls. That government or law, unless created and inspired by true religious principles, will never bring wisdom or contentment.

### PRES. M'KINLEY VS. FREE SILVER.

A battle of giants is going to take place this summer on 30,000 farms in America, not in talk or votes, but in yields. Salzer's two new potato marvels are named as above, and he offers a price for the biggest potato yield, also $100 in gold for suitable names for his corn (17 inches long) and oat prodigies. Only seedsmen in America growing grasses, clovers and farm seeds and selling potatoes at $1.50 a barrel. The editor urges you to try Salzer's Northern Grown Seeds, and to Send This Notice with 10 Cts. in Stamps to John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., for 11 new farm seed samples, worth $10, to get a start, and their big catalogue. c.n.

Each of us bears within himself a world unknown to his fellow beings, and each may relate of himself a history, resembling that of every one, yet like that of no one.

### Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Argument is legitimate and sometimes beneficial; but it is worse than wasting time and tongue, head and heart, on foolish and unlearned questions that only engender strife.

### Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c. and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

The tea from Dr. Shepard's farm, at Summerville, S. C., sells for $1 a pound, is of high quality, and it is believed that his success establishes the fact that tea can be grown in this country so as to be commercially successful.

### Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children,

Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York, cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and destroy Worms. Over 10,000 testimonials. *They never fail.* At all druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The emerald improves in color on exposure to the light. Pearls kept in the dark lose their luster, but regain it on exposure to the sun.

### Map Puzzle Educator,

Sent out by the Chicago Great Western Railway, is a dissected map of the United States, printed on heavy cardboard, and the puzzle consists in putting the pieces together so as to form the complete map.

It will be found interesting and instructive to old and young.

Send 10 cents to Puzzle Department, Chicago Great Western Railway, Quincy Building, Chicago, Ill.

Some idea of the attention that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now paying to its passenger traffic may be gained from the fact that during the past eighteen months nearly 800 passenger cars received thorough and ordinary repairs, 696 being repainted. Nearly all of the equipment is now Royal Blue and most of it is equipped with Pintsch gas, the Pintsch light being used on local as well as through trains.

Last year's crop was so good in Manitoba that a good number of the farmers have been able to pay the first cost of their land and improvements out of this year's profits.

### Land and a Living

Are best and cheapest in the New South. Land $3 to $5 an acre. Easy terms. Good schools and churches. No blizzards. No cold waves. New illustrated paper, "Land and a Living," 3 months for 10 cents, in stamps. W. C. Rinearson, G. P. A., Queen and Crescent Route, Cincinnati.

The annual consumption of wine in France is estimated at 1,000,000,000 gallons. This, by the way, is the exact quantity produced in that country in 1896.

### It Keeps the Feet Warm and Dry

And is the only cure for Chilblains, Frost Bites, Damp, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The vanity of human life is like a river, constantly passing away, and yet constantly coming on.

### Coughing Leads to Consumption.

Kemp's Balsam will stop the cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Sold in 25 and 50 cent bottles. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

Negligence is the rust of the soul that corrodes through all her best resolutions.

### Demand for More Battleships.

The Secretary of the Navy has demanded more battleships, and there can be no doubt that Congress will consider his recommendations. Protection is what our sea ports require, and fortifications will not adequately supply this. Defense against all disorders of a malarial type is, however, adequately afforded by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, an efficient remedy, also, for constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism and nervousness.

### Passing of the White Rhinoceros.

The white rhinoceros has become nearly, if not quite, extinct. There are two stuffed specimens in England and one in the Cape Town museum. It is the largest species of the genus.

A statute prohibiting the burning of natural gas for illuminating purposes in flambeau lights is held, in Townsend vs. State (Ind.), 37 L. R. A. 294, to be constitutional as an exercise of the police power to prevent the wasting of property to the injury of the public.

Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children teething; soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.





The higher we are raised, the more prominent are our errors and infirmities.



C. N. U. No. 7—98

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE SAY you saw the advertisement in this paper.

## "BEAR YE ONE ANOTHER'S BURDENS."

If any little word of ours
Can make one life the brighter,
If any little song of ours
Can make one heart the lighter,
God help us speak that little word,
And take our bit of singing,
And drop it in some lonely vale,
To set the echoes ringing.

If any little love of ours
Can make one life the sweeter,
If any little care of ours
Can make one step the fleeter,
If any little help may ease
The burden of another,
God give us love and care and strength
To help along each other.

If any watchful thought of ours
Can make some work the stronger,
If any cheery smile of ours
Can make its brightness longer,
Then let us speak that thought to-day
With tender eyes a-glowing,
So God may grant some weary one
Shall reap from our glad sowing.

# FOR LOVE OF HER.

BY HOWARD HAZELL.

It was a lovely summer evening in Zermatt. Dinner was just over at the huge Monte Rosa Hotel, and groups of visitors were settling themselves in the chairs outside, to enjoy the beauty of the sunset, and the more mundane pleasures of black coffee and cigars. On the little raised terrace on the opposite side of the road a merry party of five English people were seated round one of the little iron tables. Perched on an uncomfortable wooden seat and solemnly smoking a big cigar was Robert Barton, who was more noted for the first-class peaks he had climbed than for the briefs he had held in the law courts. Facing him sat his friend, George Pollard, a rising young journalist, who was trying to make a rough pencil sketch of Barton's sunburned face. The party was completed by Bert Jeffreys, who was studying for the ministry, and his two sisters.

They were evidently not newcomers in the valley, for their faces were burnt to a rich red color that proved that they had made many excursions above the snow-line. For three weeks they had climbed, scrambled and picknicked on the mountains; occasionally Barton had left them to make some big ascent, but this year he seemed to find greater pleasure in short excursions, in which the sisters were included, than in ascending any of the towering peaks that surrounded the valley. Pollard, though he assured them that he had come to Zermatt with the intention of doing nothing as gracefully as possible, was, however, sufficiently energetic to undertake any excursion which the elder Miss Jeffreys attempted. When Pollard entered the hotel three weeks previously and found that Barton had come the day before, they both said it was a strange coincidence, as each had made other plans. But the coincidence was easily explained by Miss Jeffreys' presence at the hotel, and though neither mentioned it, each knew the loadstone that had drawn them to that secluded valley.

The incurable laziness of Pollard had often been discussed, and the genial journalist was being chafed again for refusing to climb even one peak before he left the valley.

"Look here, Pollard," said Barton, suddenly bringing his eyes down from the smoke rings he was making, "we are not going to let you go back to London until you have done something in the way of a peak."

"Why should you trouble yourself about me, Barton? I came here to please myself and not to please you."

"But my dear fellow," said Jeffreys, "have you no ambition, no pride, no soul above a beaten, dusty mule track? Even my sisters have climbed more than you have."

"I've been to the top of Gornergrat," protested Pollard, "and that is over ten thousand feet."

"Yes, but you seem to have forgotten that you had a mule most of the way," laughed Barton.

"Then I have been on several glaciers, and up to some of the club huts," he persisted, striving to defend himself.

"But that was only because we made you do it, Mr. Pollard," said the elder Miss Jeffreys. "You cannot leave Zermatt until you have used your new ice-pick on some peak."

"I am not to blame for having bought it. Barton made me get it. That is the drawback of having an Alpine clubman for a chum; he always thinks you can enjoy yourself only when climbing up impossible mountains."

"But what have you really used it for?" protested Miss Jeffreys.

"Well, I have dug up a lot of flowers for you."

"That is merely a degradation to a self-respecting ice-pick. What else have you done with it?"

There was a moment's pause and then he replied:

"I ran the sharp end into my hand the day I bought it, and last night I killed a cockroach in my room with the other end."

A roar of laughter greeted this answer, and Barton complained in an aggrieved voice:

"No wonder I could not go to sleep when you were stabbing at that creature over my head."

"I thought you might hear me. The beetle was very nimble, and I am not used to such work," answered Pollard.

"Well, that absolutely settles the matter," Jeffreys urged. "You must conquer something bigger than a cockroach with your ice-axe."

"Why not go up the Unter-Gabelhorn with us to-morrow?" asked the younger Miss Jeffreys, who was more absorbed in watching the red glow die out off the mountains than in listening to the conversation.

"That's a good idea. Barton is going to try and do the Monte Rosa from here, to-morrow," added Jeffreys. "So if you come with us we shall be a partie carrée."

"The Law on Monte Rosa, and Journalism and the Church on the Unter-Gabelhorn!" interrupted Barton.

"But we are going with Bert, too," added Miss Jeffreys.

"Then beauty will be on the Unter-Gabelhorn," replied Barton, rising to make a [illegible] bow [illegible] politely [illegible] sat down [illegible] was aggrieved [illegible]

"Well, [illegible] I will [illegible] lazy on a holiday. At what unearthly hour do we start?" asked Pollard.

"There's Kaufmann standing over there, isn't it? We'll ask him," said Jeffreys.

One of the shadowy figures standing a few paces off in the street came to them with a quiet "Good evenings, gentlemen."

"Dat is goot. It iss a very nice climb. We must go by four o'clock," he answered in the slow speech of one not used to the language.

"Is it very steep and is there much snow?" asked Pollard.

"Der iss a long couloir, when I goes first and makes steps so," the guide answered, kicking at the little terrace on which they sat to explain his meaning. "Den the rocks iss not hardt, und der view is wundershon. How one says that in English? Ah, peautiful. It iss very peautiful," repeated the guide, proud of his increased vocabulary.

"There will be four of us, Kaufmann. Had we better have another guide?" asked Jeffreys.

"Yes, dat iss better. My brother can come. We make two parties; one lady, one gentleman, and one guide. It iss very goot so."

"All right, Kaufmann, then we shall be ready to-morrow morning," Jeffreys answered, and with mutual salutations the guide went to his chalet, and all except Pollard entered the hotel. He shifted to a more comfortable chair, for the cool evening had driven most of the visitors into the hotel; and as he filled his pipe his thoughts went back to his arrival at Zermatt. He came hoping to ask Mary Jeffreys to be his wife, but somehow he had never dared to ask her. He saw now, only too plainly, that she loved Barton, and that she had looked upon him as a welcome addition to the party and not as a lover. There were still ten days before he was expected home, but he had determined to return at once and forget her as much as possible in the restless hurry of his life. He was in a very melancholy frame of mind when the church clock struck ten, and recalled him from his brown study. He found that his pipe was out and remembered that he would have to start in six hours for his first peak.

The morning was glorious. The sun was lighting the rocky peak of the Matterhorn, and was slowly creeping down the side of the valley. One or two guides were already outside of the hotel, and Kaufmann was busy putting sandwiches and wine, snow-gaiters and all the impedimenta of a climber's outfit into a couple of rucksacks. The air was frosty, and the party started at a brisk pace, that soon moderated when they left the village and turned up the steep mountain side. The two guides tramped on steadily ahead, and those behind, after a few vain attempts at conversation, relapsed into silence and saved their breath for the task before them. Slowly they climbed toward the sunlit heights, and when they felt the first warm rays of the sun there was a general sigh of relief. But the heat was soon found to be more trying than the frosty cold below, and all extra wraps were thrown off and heaped upon the pile on the guides' backs. Near the foot of the steep couloir that led straight into the heart of the mountain the rucksacks were taken off and a second breakfast was eaten while the ropes were being uncoiled. When the snow-gaiters had been buckled on and the ropes carefully fastened they started up the slope. Kaufmann tied the rope to his waist and led the way, the elder Miss Pollard came in the middle, and Pollard was fastened to the end of that rope. The younger Kaufman, with Jeffreys and his sister roped in the same way, made up the second party. The couloir was steep and the snow covered with a hard skin of ice, and progress was necessarily slow, as Kaufmann kicked step after step in the shining slope. The sun had not entered this gully and the cold seemed intense by comparison with the sunshine they had just quitted.

The two guides chose slightly different routes up the couloir, to avoid showering the loose snow on those below, and it soon became a race as to which should reach the little snowy col which glistened above them between two rocky peaks. Slowly the elder Kaufmann drew ahead of his brother, so that Jeffreys and his sister had only struggled some two-thirds of the way up the gully when they heard a shout of victory and derision from above and saw the first three silhouetted against the sky.

For a few moments they stood looking at the magnificent view beneath them. To their right was a little rocky peak, and in front and beneath rolled the Trift glacier. The sky was cloudless, and where they stood at the top of the gully the sun shone brightly upon them. To their left was the smooth ridge that ended the snow slope they had just climbed, and on the far side rose a steep face of rock, up which lay the track to the summit.

"We must go, or when we climbs we makes stones fall on my brother," Kaufmann said, as soon as they had regained their breath; and he carefully walked across the little col, probing each step with the long handle of his ice-axe before he advanced. "You must go in my steps always," he said, half turning forward Miss Jeffreys, who was following him. "Dis iss a cornice here—all snow, no rock below," and he drove his axe deeply into the snow to his right, to show where the dangerous ledge of snow overhung the precipice beneath. "Rock here," he added, pointing in front of him, "hold de rope tight." And once more he went forward.

Pollard followed behind, treading in the guide's footsteps, and holding the rope tightly, so that it id not trail in the snow between him and Miss Jeffreys. He was about half-way across, and Kaufmann had already begun to climb the rocks in front of them, when he suddenly felt himself beginning to sink. He glanced down and saw a dark crack open in the snow on his left and stretch some distance toward his companions. In an instant he guessed he was on the fatal ledge of snow, and that it had given way beneath him. Instinctively he tried to step forward toward the firmer snow as he shrieked, "Kaufmann, I'm falling."

He had a momentary glimpse of Miss Jeffreys' [illegible] stricken face and then he [illegible] as in a dream. [illegible] with a jerk that [illegible] him at two, and he found himself dangling by the waist over the awful space beneath. For a moment he heard nothing but the soft hissing sound of snow sliding over snow, and felt gentle blows as lumps fell from the broken edge above. Dazed and shaken by the fall, he dreamily watched the pellets of snow flying through the air and his hat floating slowly downward to the glacier beneath him, and he wondered if it would be pleasant for him to float down in that easy way. He suddenly realized his position, when he heard Kaufmann cry out:

"Mein Gott! Er ist todt!"

Then the horror of the abyss beneath him seized his mind, and he struggled to lay hold of the rope by which he was hanging. Looking up he saw Miss Jeffreys lying on the edge of the broken cornice, helplessly fixed in that position by his weight, which was dragging her down with him to the certain death which awaited them on the ice beneath.

"Kaufmann," shrieked Pollard, "can't you pull us up? I am powerless."

"Ach, nein! Climb on de rope. I hold de rocks an' I shall slip soon. My brother iss far down." And he gave a loud cry for help, which echoed in the rocks and down the gully. Pollard seized the rope and slowly began to pull himself up a few inches. But the rope was small and wet and he could not grip it with his benumbed fingers.

"I can't climb up," he cried, despairingly to the guide. "Where are the others?"

"My brother come in four or five minutes, but I slip before; I no stand well." And once more he shouted to his brother, who was plunging furiously up the slope.

"Mary," suddenly called out Pollard, dropping all social formalities in his extreme peril, "can you pull me up?"

"No, I can't. I am held down in the snow and can't move," she answered in a terrified voice. "I can see Kaufmann slipping. It will be all over before the others come."

Pollard dared not look down. The space was so immense that it made him dizzy. Suddenly he felt the rope give and then stop.

"I slip soon now," gasped Kaufmann.

"Mary," Pollard called out with a ring of determination in his voice, "listen to me. When you go down tell them it was not Kaufmann's fault. It's an accident. I've long wanted to tell you how I love you, and to prove my love to you. I can show you now."

Even as he spoke he began to cut furiously at the rope above him with his ice-axe. Already the red strand, woven into the centre of the Alpine rope, was showing, and the thought flashed into his mind that it was not the rope he was cutting, but the thread of his own life, and that another blow would separate him from love and hope, and all that he held dear.

"I knew you loved me and I pitied you," cried the helpless woman. "It's too late now. Why give me any messages? We shall all die together. O Robert! Robert!" she sobbed in despair.

"Tell my mother how it happened," answered Pollard. "Tell Barton I never hated him, although I knew he would win you." Then raising his voice he called: "Are they coming Kaufmann?"

"No; two minutes—and I slip now," he called back.

"Hold on, then," he shouted back, bravely; and in a lower voice, "Good-bye, my love!"

Another tremor in the cord and suddenly the strain was taken off. Kaufman gave a gasp of relief, while the woman half buried in the snow shrieked with terror. Cautiously the guide made his position firm and dragged her toward him. Then he saw that the rope from her waist was hanging loosely over the edge, and in a horror-stricken voice, he asked: "Where is de Herr?"

Hysterical sobs were his only answer, and as he drew the loose rope toward him and saw the frayed ends, he muttered in amazement, "Gott in Himmel! He cut de rope himself" and he reverently raised his hat and crossed himself.

An Englishman and his wife always come to Zermatt each summer, sometimes only for a day, but they never leave without laying a wreath on that grave. In the early spring, when the first flowers have blossomed in some sheltered nook, a little bunch is always on this spot; and even late in autumn, when the snow is low upon the mountain side, the little Kaufmanns try to find a tender nosegay to place upon the grave of the "good gentleman who fell to save our father."—Nickell Magazine.

### Buying By Sample.

A certain gentleman in this town is the proud possessor of a remarkably red nose. The term proud is used advisedly, as the owner is continually relating stories having a bearing on the brilliant hue of his nasal treasure. The following is one of them: He was in Exeter one afternoon, and having completed his business, was amusing himself by an inspection of the shop windows.

While admiring some ties in a certain window, and considering whether he should speculate or not, a little girl came out of the establishment, and finally caught him by the sleeve.

"Please will you come into the shop with me, only for a minute?" she asked.

"Certainly," answered the gentleman, following her at once. Arrived at the counter, the little one astonished everybody by remarking: "Theer, miss, muvver wants a ribbon the same color as this gentleman's nose."

### Maine's Biggest Tree.

On the banks of the Androscoggin, in Maine, is a tree which rivals some of California's redwoods in size. The circumference, four feet from the ground, is 23 feet, diameter 7 feet. About six feet from the ground there are seven branches radiating from its trunk, which are from 18 inches to 24 inches in diameter. The branches spread over a space of ground 270 feet in circumference, or 90 feet in diameter. Where the branches leave the trunks of the tree, about seven feet from the ground, there has been erected a band stand, which seats twenty-five persons.

One ounce of permanganate of potash will make a bucketful of disinfectant.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

England is not so engrossed in holding on to her present possessions but that she can find the time to take an interest in the dismemberment of China.

An expert in the matter of inks and papers says that the books of the present period are printed with such poor ink on such perishable paper that future generations will not have an opportunity of reading them.

Somebody in Boston has been making fifteen $5 bills by cutting fourteen bills to pieces and pasting the fragments together. They are very wise in Boston, but there are better ways than that to make money.

Contracts have been signed by which 150,000 acres of land near Chico, Marysville, and Red Bluff, Cal., have been secured for beet-sugar culture, and the work of erecting three immense sugar manufactories will be started at once. The syndicate has a capital of $15,000,000.

Railroad men say that their passenger business is languishing. They have come to the conclusion that the long distance telephone is responsible. Business men are using it more and more, and the railroad officials say that the way it is cutting passenger business is a very serious matter.

Mrs. Elitch, of Denver, is said to be the only woman in the world who owns a zoological garden. She has an ostrich trained to drive in harness, and she occasionally astonishes the natives by driving about the city with the big bird hitched to a light wagon. At least, that is the story told by a local paper.

Two thousand Christian Indians recently held a camp meeting in South Dakota. They discussed many topics of interest, among them were these: How to increase the interest of believers in the study of the Bible; What can be done to increase the mortality of the Indian race; The education of children; The self-support of Indian churches. These Indians have organized two missionary societies to carry on the work among the more heathen of their own people in Montana and North Dakota.

The authorities in the government of Samara, Russia, have recently been actively engaged in the criminal pursuit of kidnapping children. In the Busulykski district all parents known to belong to heterodox sects have had their children taken from them. The police usually make their visits in the middle of the night, take the children out of bed and carry them off in the cold night air in spite of the frantic entreaties of the parents. Many peasants have lost their whole family in this way. This practice of kidnapping children is increasing in all parts of Russia.

Teaching cooking to young men has been added to the activities of a Young Men's Christian Association in Chicago. This was undertaken for a broader reason than to inculcate patience, perservance, and other Christian virtues in the carving of a fowl. The motives are to make young men of meagre means independent of boarding-houses, and to fit them for the time, in matrimony, when their helpmates might be indisposed. During the lecture course of ten weeks the bachelors will be taught how to care for their rooms, how to buy choice parts of good meats, how to cook, and how to carve. Probably the most popular part of the course will be that devoted to camp cooking, whether the pupils contemplate a trip to the Klondike or merely an economical and healthful outing next summer.

In view of the figures for recent years of births and deaths in France, showing that deaths have exceeded births in numbers, and that the population has been diminishing, the statistics for 1896, which have just been made public, have been awaited with great interest. The births in that year exceeded the deaths by the respectable figure of 94,000. The gain is accounted for not only in the decrease of deaths—that is, a prolongation of life—but principally by a considerable increase in the number of births. Nevertheless, the birth rate, 22.7 per 1,000, is the smallest in any civilized nation of the earth. The average birth rate of Europe is 38 per 1,000. The situation in France is so alarming that the publicists are fain to accept as satisfactory the same figures, about, that troubled them so much in 1891—that is, a total number of births of 865,586, compared with 866,377 in that year.

Steps are being taken at the National Museum in Washington to carry out an idea long contemplated of developing a hall of American history. Prof. Goode had long cherished the idea, and Prof. Holmes, who is in charge of the department of anthropology, is equally enthusiastic. It is the purpose to have the institution as nearly national in character as possible, and every effort will be made to have as many things in it relating to early American history, that of the United States in particular, as can be obtained. The objects and relics will be presented chronologically, beginning with the period when Leif Ericsson, in his Viking ship, visited America. Then will follow, in order, Columbus, the Pilgrims, Capt. John Smith's party, the Dutch and other settlers, after which will come relics of the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the war of the Rebellion. There will also be exhibits of the growth in facilities of navigation and of railroading, and of the remarkable advance in the use of electricity.

Many interesting experiments have been made recently by the United States Bureau of Education with a view to finding out how much actual labor the brain at different ages and of different sexes can perform, and how long it can work without fatigue. Some of our learned scientists are of the opinion that many nervous diseases are being developed in our schools, an opinion borne out by these recent investigations. Mental concentration is found to impoverish the blood. City children are found to be more nervous on the average than those who live in the country. This is ascribed to the bustle and excitement of city life, the hurry for street cars, the dodging of bicycles, the constant distraction of attention by new sights and the repeated association with new people. Nervousness must, however, be cured in youth, lest it result in loss of mind. Specialists suggest, in the case of school children, that a short recess be allowed between each half-hour or so of school work. The most practical treatment recommended for those whose minds are fatigued is the administration of improved nutrition for the stomach and of plenty of sleep for the brain. A music bath is also an excellent treatment for the tired mind.

Living in the Eastern Shore district of Maryland, is an old Huguenot family, the Le Comptes, whose members are the victims of a terrible affliction. Almost all of them become blind, for they inherit a tendency to develop at an early age the malady called "glaucoma," the symptoms of which are increased fluid pressure within the eyeball, a gradual diminution of its transparency, and the ultimate destruction of the optic nerve. There is a story that four generations ago one of the Le Comptes was cursed by a woman whem he had offended, but however, that may be, there is no question that the disease has been common in the family for many years, and still continues to manifest itself in many instances. At present there is a young woman of this fated blood in the Presbyterian Hospital at Baltimore, who is suffering from the ancestral malady, and several of her relatives have previously been admitted to the same institution. One of them was operated upon there successfully thirteen years ago, and at that time Dr. Herbert Harlan, the surgeon who performed the operation, and who has the present case in charge, said that he traced blindness in the family back through five generations. The Le Comptes all have black eyes.

Samuel L. Gracey, United States consul at Fuchau, China, tells of several tricks in the trade of that country which are worthy the attention of American exporters. He says that many European merchants have built up a good business catering to the superstition of the natives, while others have prevented the sale of their own goods by unconsciously marking them with labels and trademarks, which in color or design are offensive to the Chinese or in some way suggest evil influences. He says, for example, that the ordinary tiger, as represented in modern pictures, does not meet with favor. Chinese art is peculiar, and they want a tiger of unreasonable length of body, bigness of head and curves of tail, that stands in impossible attitudes. The grotesque and the hideous always please the oriental mind, and a dragon is the most attractive trademark that can be adopted. But there are different kinds of dragons, and the Chinese dragon differs from the Japanese dragon in its shape and contortions. It must be remembered too, that a royal dragon has five claws, while the ordinary beast has only four. A box of merchandise bearing five-clawed dragons on its label will sell rapidly, while others with only four claws will rot upon the shelves. There are other peculiarities of the same sort which Mr. Gracey describes at length and he sends lists and specimens to the department of state that the Indians would call good medicine.

## MAKING ARTIFICIAL ICE.

### Converting Cans of Water Into Solid Blocks.

Artificial cold or ice may be most readily produced by the evaporation of a more or les volatile liquid. In the first machines constructed this liquid was water. One tenth of the amount of water used was converted into ice, but as it was necessary to maintain a vacuum in the apparatus, its perfect working was a difficult problem. A more readily volatile liquid, therefore, had to be substituted, such as liquified sulphurous acid and liquified ammonia. Being gaseous at ordinary temperatures, they are very suitable substances for the purpose. The ammonia ice machine is the one in most general use in fact, it finds exclusive application in this city. This liquefied ammonia is allowed to expand in coils of pipe which are placed in tanks filled with brine. The temperature of the brine is thus reduced to a point below the freezing point of water, that is, to 11-18 degrees Fahr.

In this refrigerated brine are placed galvanized iron tanks having the shape of the large cakes of ice which one is accustomed to see in the wagons that pass through our city streets. After a period of 48-50 hours this can of water is converted into solid ice. The can is hoisted out of the brine, warmed with hot water, which allows the cake to slip out upon a chute that runs into the storage rooms. The gaseous ammonia in the pipes can be used over and over again, a large compression engine being a part of the plant, which reduces the expense of the process. From this description it should be plain that there can be no taint of ammonia to give a taste to the ice.

The plants usually employ distilled or arteslan water, so that the ice is of the best quality. All the impurities are collected in the white streak found in the centre of each cake. The pure water separates from the impure and freezes first. Even ten years ago the demand for ice was supplied from natural sources, the harvest from our own Pennsylvania rivers, which was stored every winter in great houses on the shores of the streams, being supplemented by shipmnts throughout the summer from Maine. There are now in Philadelphia sixteen ice-making plants, some of which yield over 100 tons per day each, and the artificial product for several years has been a serious competitor of the natural article.—The Manufacturer.

### Women in Ancient Egypt.

Women always stood on a level with men in ancient Egypt, unlike the custom of other Eastern countries. They were allowed to rule as queens as early as the second dynasty. Their palaces were of brick, adorned with gorgeously painted walls, rich carpets, rugs of fur, ivory and ebony chairs and couches. Till the end of the eighteenth dynasty there was little change in feminine attire, which consisted of a fine and often transparent linen garment extending from shoulder to ankle, supported by straps over the shoulders. Colored robes were not frequently worn—gay plumage was left to men. Women were content with blackening eyebrows, letting their hair down and decking themselves with innumerable rings, chains and bracelets.

## MILLIONS OF MICE.

### A Clergyman's Unpleasant Encounter with an Army of Rodents.

"An incident which came under my own personal observation is not without interest," writes Ernest Ingersoll in the New York Evening Post. "While I was waiting for a train at a small station on a branch line of the Southwestern railway, a clergyman, with very long hair and beard, who was walking up and down the platform, stopped for a moment and raised the end of a canvass which served as a cover for a large quantity of wheat which was waiting shipment. In an instant a mass of mice sprang at him, and his beard, hair and cloak were literally alive with them. To brush them off was a matter of some time, and when my fellow-traveler at length thought himself free, he was dismayed to find a mouse in each of his trousers pockets."

The cause of these pestiferous irruptions of mice seem substantially the same in all cases. The destruction of natural enemies, such as wildcats, hawks, owls, snakes, etc., allows the little rodents, naturally exceedingly prolific, to multiply unduly. Then comes a very favorable winter, as the unusual season of 1892-3 in Russia, when all conditions are favorable for their life and increase, and a vast and sudden augmentation of their numbers follows There is then not enough food in the woods, and they spread to neighboring clearings and cultivated lands. If, as happened in 1893 in Russia, they find everywhere an extraordinary amount of stacked and stored grain, new generations rapidly follow, thrive upon the ready food, and an enormous and apparently sudden increase occurs, which overflowing, spread in all directions.

Their disappearance after a season or two is no more mysterious, when studied. Mechanical means of repression are of little use, and one of the peculiarities of the Russian plague was that the dogs and cats would not help the farmers by eating the pests. All rodents, and mice in particular, are, however, infested with parasites, internal and external, and these increase and flourish most when the animals are most numerous and gregarious. The consequence is that, aided by epidemic diseases, the parasites soon conquer and destroy all but a few of the strongest, and the hordes literally die out. It is said that after the Novia Scotia episode related above, winrows of them were to be seen on the sea and river beaches, where the mice had rushed in and drowned; and elsewhere the air was sometimes tainted with the mass of tiny corpses in the field. In Russia, however, a great deal was done to expediate this result by feeding them bacilic cultures producing a typhoid disease fatal to the mice. Immense numbers were no doubt killed by this means At any rate the mice were not sufficiently numerous to be troublesome during 1894, and since then have disappeared.

## A DYING TRADE.

### Influences which Threaten to Revolutionize the Medical Profession.

Another thing that must hurt the doctors' trade here is the passing of the family physician. Specialists abound in New York, but family physicians are vanishing fast and promise presently to be as rare as hairy elephants. When you have a family physician, and like him, you call him in whenever there is anything the matter, and even if there is not much for him to do, you have the fun of advising with him and being assured. But when you go to one wise man for croup, to another for gout, to another for dyspepsia, to another for headache, and to half a dozen others for ailments too intimate to be set down, it's a different matter. You don't go to a specialist until you are sure there is something the matter. You have to wait until the symptoms get some development before you know which specialist to go to, and often enough, while you are waiting to find out, the whole disease peters out and mends itself.

In old times in New York when there were family physicians when you suspected you were going to be ill, but were not sure, the family physician got the benefit of the doubt, but the specialist does not. Every one who has had experience knows that this is true. To call in a familiar friend is one thing; to call in a distinguished, but unfamiliar gentleman is another. The things that cause us most anxiety are things that never happen. The illnesses that brought physicians, a large part—perhaps the most—of their pecuniary reward were illnesses that didn't really materialize. The family physician got the benefit of the vis medicatrix naturae. He got there in time to stand by and see it work. It was his friend and ally. The specialist benefits by it in less measure, for he is less promptly summoned, and it is liable to finish up the job before he gets there.

There seems to be some reason to anticipate when New York families will contract with a syndicate of physicians—comprising a complete set of the necessary specialists—for the supervision of the family health at a fixed annual price.—Harper's Weekly.

### Saved by an Alligator.

William Simpson, who lives at Pine Castle, Fla., near Lake Marie, has a small boy named Rob, who tamed an alligator and loved him dearly as if he had been a goat. The 'gator was called Pete, and proudly sported a copper ring in his head, as a civilized 'gator who knows tricks should.

One day Pete disappeared, and he stayed away for three years. In the meantime Rob received many spanking because he was continually playing with alligators and getting all sorts of scratches and bites in consequence.

Now comes the queer part of the story, that recalls the interposition of fairy godmothers. Rob was making overtures to a big alligator one day, and the saurian came at him with his large, open countenance, and the little boy began to say his prayers.

Just in the nick of time another 'gator appeared, and the first 'gator had a fight on his hands. When the fight was over Rob discovered that his alligator ally was the long-lost Pete, grown, indeed, but still wearing his stamped copper ring.

This time Pete stayed, and people go for miles to see the youngster ride about on his back.—Chicago News.

## "TURNING" THE TURTLES.

### ENORMOUS NUMBERS CAPTURED ON THE ISLAND OF ASCENSION.

*The Massive Reptiles Resort to the Islands at Night to Deposite Their Eggs—A Lively Scene—Diving for Turtles.*

One of the most favored spots frequented by turtles is, or used to be, the desolate island of Ascension, in the South Atlantic, a barren volcanic patch belonging to Britain, and, because used exclusively as a naval depot, entered upon the books of the Admiralty as one of Her Majesty's ships. An enormous number of turties were annually "turned" there, and preserved in a small lagoon from shipment to shipment. It was my pleasant privilege to assist at one of these turnings, and I bear a very vivid recollection of the game. Crouched low beneath a huge bowlder one evening about 8 o'clock, we could hear a hollow, reverberating murmur of the mighty surf outside, suggesting sleepily irresistible force. A dazzling wreath of snowy foam, gleaming like burnished silver, fringed the quiet stretch of glittering sand, which, gently sloping upward and landward, was bounded by gloomy bastions of black lava. Beyond that shining semi-circle of glowing white lay the blue-black bosom of the quiet little bay now heaving gently as that of a sleeping child. Hither and thither threading its inscrutable depths, glided spectrally broad tracks of greenish light, vivid, yet ever brightening and fading, as if of living flame. Presently there emerged from the retreating smother of spume a creeping something of no very definite shape, under the glamour of the molten moonlight, but making an odd shuffling progress inland, and becoming more recognizable as it rose. Another, and yet another, and still more arrived as the shining tracks converged shoreward. At last the dark shapes came near enough for a novice to know them for turtle. Soon the first comers reached their limit, and began the work for which they had come. Each massive reptile, by an indescribable motion of its fore flippers, delved into the yielding grit, throwing the spoil behing it and upward until it was enveloped in a misty halo of shining sand. Then the whole beach was alive with the toiling Chelones and their male attendants, who shuffled about, emiting curious noises, but whether of encouragement or affection this deponent sayeth not.

Divers of them came from far—so far that none who have not witnessed the swift cleaving of their true element by the ungainly monsters could believe how the wide sweep of those eager flippers devours the fleeting leagues. In a short time many of the delving turtles had sunk below the level of the surrounding sand, while some had ceased their digging and commenced to deposit their eggs. Suddenly we rushed upon them, and for many minutes the swarming beach was apparently a scene of wild confusion. Really, the plan of attack was well ordered; and when the first scurry was over nearly all the visitors were to be seen wrong side up, waving their flippers deprecatingly. In less than half an hour the loneliness was again regnant, all the victims having been towed off through a gap in the rocks to a spacious spollarium in the lagoon behind, there to await their transit to the goal of most good things, London town.

Another way practiced most successfully by the amphibious Kanakas of Polynesia is to slip noiselessly into the water, and, diving beneath the turtle, grasp his hind flippers with crossed hands. One swift and dextrous twist places the prize on his back, in which helpless position he is kept with ease upon the surface until the canoe arrives, and he is transferred to it. Among the coral reefs of the Friendly Islands turtle fishing is a highly favored form of sport, and when the reptiles are surprised among the tortuous shallow channels between the reefs or in the almost land-locked lagoons, they rarely escape. Here it is useful to the fisherman to spring upon the turtle's back, and, clutching the fore edge of the shell with both hands, to hang on until his prize is exhausted and speedily brought to the surface.—Chamber's Journal.

### Snakes Do Not Bite.

The common error, which is almost universal, is that snakes bite. Snakes do not bite! Their jaws are connected only by a cartilage, are not hinged, and cannot be brought together with any force. The poisonous snake strikes from its coil, throws its head and body forward, and strikes or hooks its fangs into the object aimed at. The entire work is done with the upper jaw, the lower jaw having nothing to do with it. The serpent does not swallow its prey; but slowly draws itself over the creature it devours. It is enabled to do so by the elasticity of the skin and the extraordinarily loose condition of the teeth-bearing bones of its fangs. As for a snake depositing a thick slime all over its prey before swallowing it, it is a mistake. The tongue does not carry moisture enough to do this, but when once inside the animal there is an abundance of saliva. The tongue is looked upon as a sting, and the common expression is: "Look out for its sting!"

The tongue is a mobile, extensile organ of both touch and taste. So far from being a sting, the delicate implement is of the greatest use, and expresses fear, anger or pleasure; also when testing any objects of food. This we have often proved whenever a different kind of food was given. There is no doubt but that the tongue of a snake is very important to its owner; as the slightest injury, even to its tips, generally results in the snake's death. —Scientific American.

### Snap Shots Under Water.

A photographic apparatus for divers on submarine excursions has been devised by Senor Borteus of Rio de Janeiro. It consists of an incandescent lamp with reflector in the diver's head piece, and an ordinary camera fitted in a rubber envelope having a glass front. Electricity for the lamp is supplied by a small dynamo in a boat above. Pictures are taken by pressing buttons through the rubber covering, and objects in Rio de Janeiro have been photographed under [illegible] a distance of ten or twelve [illegible] as in full daylight.—Philadelphia Record.